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The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion. Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the U. S. States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Association of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres. William Ramsay, Robert Jeffrey, Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland, Stewart, Hon. John Ferguson.

HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO. D. R. Wilkie, Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector

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In 1890 In United States had population over a million—New 3 Cities York, Chicago, Philadelphia and The North-Western Line is Best Line Minneapolis and St. Paul to these Cities.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Money advanced upon Farm and City Properties. MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.

For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

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WHOLESALE STATIONERS, AND PAPER DEALERS

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PRINTERS' STOCK

Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000 Rest 1,200,000

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A General Banking Business Transacted.

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F. L. Patton, Manager. Interest allowed at current rates on Savings Bank Department and Special Deposits.

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WHOLESALE DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and GIGARS

8th Street, Brandon.

FRESH
MILK AND CREAM
For your Customers at All Times.

PURCHASE THE
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CONDENSED
MILK
COFFEE & MILK
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Profitable to you. Sure to Please
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Two " Epsom Salts.
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One " " crystal.
Car-load Blue Stone.
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Fifteen gro. C.L. Oil, Emulsion.
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Special attention given to
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Most Extensive Establishment of
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AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.
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Highest cash price paid for good
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GREAT NORTHWEST
Saddlery House
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Main and Market Sts.,
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The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in
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TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHERS AND SHOE FIND-
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Don't forget the new premises.
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Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS.
JUST ARRIVED.
First direct shipment of New Season
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Also two cars choicest Evaporated
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.
Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous, all
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Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

Plate Glass!

For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96
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Window Glass.
Single and Double Strength.
Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and
other patterns of ornamental glass in large
variety of Tints and Colors.

Leaded, Transom and
Door Lights.
G. F. Stephens & Co.
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—MANUFACTURERS OF—
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And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings.
WAREHOUSES.
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The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, specially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

**Twelfth Year of Publication
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Office, 186 James St., East.

JAMES H. STEEN,
Publisher

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desks of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 10, 1894.

Manitoba.

Munro & Co., liquors, Brandon, have assigned.

The Hotel Leland Company, Winnipeg, has been incorporated.

Fort Garry Park Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, has been incorporated.

H. W. Davis, auction mart, Winnipeg, is retiring from business.

The Great No. 7 Western Tea Co. is opening business at Winnipeg.

O'Neill & Gillies, tailors, Winnipeg, have opened business at Morden.

T. R. Horner, groceries, provisions, etc., has opened business at Brandon.

Luther Hazelwood, baker and confectioner, Glenboro, has moved to Moosomin.

Miss M. Nash, millinery and fancy goods, Oak Lake, has moved to Union, B. C.

Thos. Matcalle and A. Bonar of Winnipeg have opened a law office at Portage la Prairie.

Mr. Jenkens, stationer, Morden, died recently of typhoid fever. He came to Morden from Portage la Prairie last spring and opened business.

The Winnipeg board of trade will be represented at Toronto waterways convention, and the Winnipeg city council will also send a delegate.

Wilson & Co., fruiterers, Winnipeg have sold out to Daniel Coats. H. Wilson has taken a position with Rublee, Ridgell & Co. as traveller.

The estate of The Misses Coverly, millinery, etc., Winnipeg, has been sold by the sheriff to R. Elliott at 35c on the dollar.

The stock of Watson & Co., cigars, &c., Winnipeg, has been sold to John Erzinger at 53 cents on the dollar.

Wild plums are a good crop this year in this district, says the Morden Monitor, and are now selling at from 25c. to 40c. per bushel.

Three trains of beef cattle passed through Winnipeg on Tuesday for Montreal. Two were from ranges in Alberta and were shipped by Gordon & Ironside; the other was domestic cattle belonging to T. Hay, of Laohute, Que.

A train load of 23 cars of cattle were shipped on August 30, from the Manitoba North-western railway district for the Montreal market. The train consisted of 9 cars for Taylor Bros., 9 cars for John Wake, and 5 cars for Alex. Brown.

Thos. Frankland, of Stonewall, near Winnipeg, has sent samples of 50 varieties of plums to be placed on exhibition in the Provincial Immigration office in Winnipeg. Many of these are seedlings which he has propagated in his own garden.

Three trains of beef cattle passed through Winnipeg on Tuesday for Montreal. Two were from ranges in Alberta and were shipped by Gordon and Ironside; the other was domestic cattle belonging to T. Hay, of Laohute, Que.

Among the vegetables, and other products offered on the Winnipeg street market one day last week were a few pails of native grapes. It is not generally known that grapes grow in Manitoba. The grapes are a wild variety, which are found in the woods along the Red and Assiniboine rivers, near Winnipeg, and no doubt they may be found in other localities, such for instance as the Pembina valley.

The announcement regarding the change in the firm of Scott & Leslie, Winnipeg, has been misunderstood in some particulars. The firm has dissolved, as stated last week. J. Leslie has formed a partnership with his brother, T. W. Leslie, and will open a new business, in the warehouse formerly owned by the Hay furniture concern. The old business of Scott & Leslie will be continued by Mr. Scott.

Two writs have been issued against Carley Bros., clothing, Winnipeg, one by J. W. McKeddie & Co., Montreal, and the other by Cornell, Spera & Co., Winnipeg. The liabilities are principally due to J. W. McKeddie & Co., whose total claim is said to be about \$16,000. The other liabilities of the firm, amounting to about \$4,000, are distributed among a number of local and eastern houses. These claims are all represented in the writ of Cornell, Spera & Co.

Receipts at the inland revenue office, Winnipeg division, for August, 1894, were as follows:—

Spirits.....	\$14,241 21
Malt	1,628 00
Tobacco	14,395 75
Cigars	449 70
Licenses	170 00
Petroleum inspection.....	78 45
Other receipts.....	282 39

Total for July, 1894..... \$31,245 60
" " " 1893..... 34,198 98

Decrease August, 1894..... \$ 2,951 48

The Selkirk Record has the following to say regarding the proposal to start a bakery in connection with the Selkirk insane asylum: "The number of loaves used now per month is 2400. This at contract price of 5c. per loaf costs \$120. Now on the other hand we make the following:

Wages for 1 man.....	\$ 65 00
37 sacks flour at \$1.65.	61 05
4 cords of wood at \$2..	8 00
Yeast at 40c. per pound	5 40
Salt	1 00
Lard for pans	35

Total

This leaves a balance in favor of contracting of \$20.80. The estimated outlay for oven pans, troughs, tables, etc., is \$300, and interest on this is to be added to the \$20.80. These figures are made supposing the flour, one-half Patent and one-half Strong Bakers, average \$1.70 and \$1.60 per sack."

The portage Liberal relates the following plan of keeping bees in Manitoba:—Mr. Fielder has a novelty in his house which is much admired by visitors to his place. In the parlor is a bee hive connected with the outside world by a passage way through which the little workers come and go. As the hive is walled with glass the whole work of the little toilers is visible to persons in the parlor. The bees are watched in their work from the time they arrive with a load until they depart again, unmindful of the criticisms of the spectators in the parlor."

The merchants of Morris have made an agreement regarding credit business. In a circular just issued the scheme is explained as follows: "It may be well to mention here that at a meeting of the board of trade in Winnipeg elsewhere it was unanimously decided that the credit system was ruinous alike to the wholesale merchant, the retail merchant and the consumer, and that it was necessary to devise some scheme to do away with it to a great extent and at the same time make it reasonable to those who are depending upon the credit system to carry them along from year to year. They have arranged this plan, for all who wish to take advantage of it, namely, to give six months credit, and sell for six months for cash and cash only. This is the scheme we propose to carry out commencing on the 1st day of November 1894, until the 1st day of May 1895, when those who feel compelled to ask for credit or are desirable accounts will again be given the privilege of taking advantage of credit for the period above mentioned—six months, the object at issue being to enable country merchants to compete in selling goods with our friends in large cities, and to increase the local trade by offering the public a material reduction in the price of goods."

Alberta.

McKenzie, Powis & Co., wholesale grocers, intend putting up a building at Edmonton 26 x 50, says the Edmonton Bulletin.

F. C. Vanbuskirk, of Winnipeg, has bought out the stock and sundries of the Fort Saskatchewan drug store from Bole, Wynne & Co.

The third shipment of cattle for Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides left Lethbridge on August 28, and consisted of two trainloads. The cattle were from the Cochrano ranch and were a fine looking lot. Two more trainloads were shipped on August 31.


Lumber Trade News.

In addition to the reduction of 5 1/2 per 100 pounds in Canadian Pacific Railway freight rates on lumber from Rat Portage and Keewatin to Winnipeg and other Manitoba points, a reduction of 11 cents per 100 pounds has been made from Fort William on the same commodity. Following shows the new and old rates:

Fort William	Old Rate.	New Rate.
to—		
Winnipeg.....	27	16
Portage la Prairie.....	29 1/2	18 1/2
Brandon.....	33 1/2	22 1/2
Virde.....	35 1/2	24 1/2
Moosomin.....	37	26
Gretna.....	27	16
Emerson.....	27	16
Morden.....	29	18
Carman.....	29 1/2	18 1/2
Souris.....	33 1/2	22 1/2
Manitou.....	31 1/2	20 1/2
Deloraine.....	37	26

Insurance and Financial News.

C. H. Gooderham, of Toronto, president of the Freehold Loan & Savings Company, arrived from the east a week ago. It is his intention to visit all the principal farming districts of Manitoba, after which he will proceed west on a trip to the coast.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS, FORKS etc. STAMPED
1847 ROGERS BROS. A.I. 
 ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.

—And Guaranteed by the—

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

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THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
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The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
 10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL
 AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

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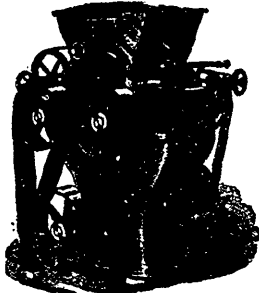
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Our importations for Fall and Xmas Trade will be complete on July 1st, and will be by far the best and most comprehensive line shown in the Dominion. Wait for Our Traveller before placing your orders. It will pay you if you want the Latest Novelties.

H. A. NELSON & SONS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

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Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,
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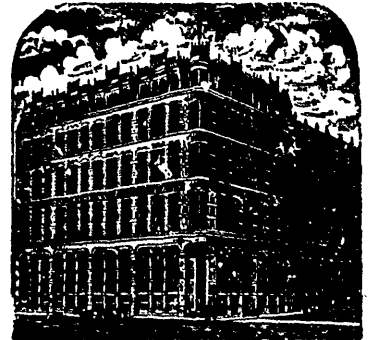
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 10, 1894.

DAIRYING IN MANITOBA.

The work done by the Dominion government in Manitoba and the Territories this year, in the interest of dairying, should prove of great value to the country. There is nothing which will give an agricultural country greater stability and continuous prosperity than a large dairying interest. But to be successful, dairying must be carried on upon proper lines, and in a skillful manner. In dairying more than in any other agricultural industry, quality is of first importance. There has never been any lack of market, at remunerative prices, for high class dairy goods. The manufacture of secondary and inferior qualities represents a loss of the difference between the price of the poor and choice goods, besides the greater difficulty of marketing the former. It is therefore a matter for satisfaction that the government has devoted so much attention to the teaching of proper methods of dairying in the west this year. These travelling dairy schools which have been going about the country this season, visiting nearly all the settlements, have afforded an excellent opportunity for the farmers, to acquire much needed knowledge of correct methods of dairying.

J. A. Ruddick, who has been in charge of one of the travelling dairies this season, and who has therefore been in a position to make himself acquainted with the possibilities of dairying in Manitoba, stated in a recent letter to the press that this country is well suited for dairy farming. The climate he said is more favorable than in the east, and the milk will keep longer without fermentation. The food and water supply is also good he says. The most interesting portion of Mr. Ruddick's remarks is in connection with the commercial aspect of the dairy question here. In this connection he says:

The present system of trading butter at stores is not satisfactory either to the butter-maker or the merchants. During the past summer farmers have not been getting much over half the real market value for their butter, and yet I have no doubt owing to this way of handling it that the merchants have allowed their customers fully as much for it as they could afford. Butter deteriorates in value very much when handled in the above way. The practice of paying the same price for all butter regardless of quality discourages many from trying to do their best in producing a good article. Of course it is wrong and I heard many complaints against the merchants for doing business in this way, but after all I wonder if those who have the butter to sell are not as much or more to blame than any other class for the existence of this state of affairs. It is a well known fact that if the storekeeper offers Mrs. Jones only 10c. per pound for her butter while he pays Mrs. Smith 15c. per pound, that the former will be offended probably to the extent of trading elsewhere, consequently the merchant is obliged to protect his business by paying all alike, because the profits on a year's trade are very apt to be more than the loss on a few pounds of very poor butter would amount to. This sort of thing will always exist more or less as long as the selling of butter is mixed up with other trading, and it will be only where it is

bought by an independent man, so to speak, that a proper discrimination can be made. These things will all right themselves in time.

The above remarks agree with much this journal has said in times past when discussing the dairy question. It is a fact that the present mode of handling butter in this country does not offer reasonable encouragement to those who strive to make the best quality. In districts like Winnipeg, where the farmers can sell direct to the consumers, those who make the best butter can always get a higher price and can also find a ready sale for the article. At the country points, however, where the butter is bought for shipment, the present system of handling does not permit purchasers to make reasonable discrimination in the matter of quality.

Mr. Ruddick favors co-operative dairying, not only because cheese and butter of more uniform quality can be made in this way, but also because it will enable the producers to realize full market value for the goods. The chief obstacle in the way of this is the sparse settlement of the country, which increases the cost of collecting the milk. This difficulty, however, should disappear; and besides, as settlers are far apart, they have large farms and can keep large numbers of cows. In concluding his letter Mr. Ruddick says:

"I believe the people of Manitoba will in time be producing large quantities of good butter and cheese greatly to their financial advantage. The most enthusiastic advocate of dairying dare not claim that there is any prospect of great riches or a chance to make quick fortunes in the work, but he can honestly say that there is almost a certainty of fair remuneration even in the worst years and never a total failure. Take any part of Canada, United States or Great Britain to-day and it will be found that where dairying is most extensively carried on, there the most prosperous farmers are to be found. To the people of Manitoba it means converting coarse products into more concentrated ones and thereby saving a large item in freight charges, besides conserving the fertility of the soil by returning to it the greater part of those elements contained in the crops, which if constantly drawn from it and nothing returned soon leave it in an impoverished condition."

WINNIPEG'S MILK SUPPLY.

Winnipeg has been almost criminally slow to take steps to regulate the milk supply of the city. At last, however, an effort is being made to place the city dairies under proper regulations, which should meet with the hearty support of all good citizens. The influence of the milk supply upon the health of a community is becoming more fully recognized generally. Disease and death has been frequently found to lurk in the white fluid, and epidemic outbreaks in other cities have been sometimes traced to the milk supply. This being the case, it is of the utmost importance that all dairies which supply milk to a town or city, should be under the strictest surveillance of the health authorities.

The new dairy regulations in Winnipeg came into force last week, under which all parties selling milk in the city are compelled to take out a license. Dr. Hinman, veterinarian, has been busy for some time inspecting the dairies and the cows, and licenses will be given those who comply with the regulations. Hereafter

the dairies as well as the cows will be inspected four times each year, and from this out citizens may therefore feel more easy in regard to their milk supply.

In the past dairying has been carried on in a very crude manner in Winnipeg. Some milk vendors who kept quite a number of cows, were found to possess no adequate accommodations for the business. Some of the stables were decidedly unsanitary. Others had no place to keep their milk, except in the stables where cows and other animals were kept. Others kept the milk in their residences, close to their stables. Milk was found in some residences where infectious diseases existed. Diseased cows, some suffering from tuberculous, were discovered. It has also been shown from the examinations made, that nearly all the milk sold in the city is deficient in fatty matter. This means that the milk has either been watered, or has been robbed of some of the cream. This of course will be put a stop to under the license system, as the authorities will have power to take samples of milk at any time for examination, and those who persist in selling poor milk, will be deprived of their licenses. It is further stated that some of the milk vendors have been in the habit of gathering kitchen refuse in the city, for feeding to their cows. This rubbish is not proper food for cows, and is very liable to produce milk containing disease germs.

Altogether the inspection has shown what many previously suspected, that there was urgent need for the close regulation of the city dairies. Now that authority has been obtained for the supervision of the milk business here, we may expect that the authorities will do their duty, and compel the dairymen to supply themselves with reasonable facilities for carrying on their business. Those who will not comply with the regulations, should be dealt with as provided, by the cancellation of their licenses.

The inspection made by Dr. Hinman, has been of a general nature, looking into the health of the cows, the sanitary condition of the stables and the accommodations provided for the business. Where anything is required, the proprietor is ordered to provide it forthwith. Later on it is understood a closer inspection of the cows will be made with a view to discovering any cases of tuberculosis which may exist. As this disease is very difficult to detect in its earlier stages, it is possible that some diseased cows may still be left in the city dairies. The only sure means of detecting this disease in many cases is by using the injections of tuberculin. Testing the animals in this way, however, is a very slow and tedious process, and it has not yet been found practical to undertake the work. It is hoped that shortly after the new system of regulating the dairies has been placed in good working order, a close inspection for tuberculosis will be made.

STORE LEAKAGES.

Merchants who do not keep a close watch over their business, are sometimes unable to account for their small incomes. They imagine they ought to be making a fair profit all the time; but the end of the year shows little or no improvement. There are several ways in

which little leaks may go on for a long time, entirely unobserved by the proprietor. The following incident was reported the other day by a Winnipeg paper, showing one of the leakages which may exist about a store business:

A prominent retail grocer was somewhat surprised on Thursday on being visited by an ecclesiastical father, who planked down \$75 in cold cash on the counter of the store, and remarked that he (the grocer) should keep the amount as his own. Not being fully decided as to what the meaning of this unusual action could be, the dumbfounded grocer interrogated the rev. father and learned that the amount was the pilferings of one of his clerks, who is a parishioner of the rev. father, and who confessed the theft of the money. It is hardly necessary to comment on the surprise of the grocer. The amount came like so much found money and swelled the receipts of that day to a goodly sum.

Under the system in which most stores are conducted in this country, there is abundant room for continuous pilfering with little fear of detection, and undoubtedly many retailers lose heavily in this way, even to the extent of ultimately causing failures in some cases. In the grocery trade, for instance, the margin of profit is small, and it would not require a very great leakage of this nature to change a small profit into a loss. If the leak is not discovered and stopped, it may continue month after month and even year after year, until finally failure is brought about. Many a reckless clerk could easily squander enough money without being observed, to bring a small business quickly to ruin. Probably very few of the leakages of this nature are ever discovered, and undoubtedly the annual loss to the trade from pilferings is much greater than most merchants believe possible. Sometimes it is the clerk in whom is reposed the fullest confidence, who is the chief cause of the loss. The greater the confidence, the more easily will the dishonest clerk be enabled to carry on his thieving.

All clerks are not dishonest. There are, we hope, a large majority who would not think of appropriating funds of their employers. At the same time, business men should be on their guard for these leakages. They do not need to be continuously keeping a suspicious watch upon their clerks, but should rather try to carry on business in such a way as to make thieving either impossible or very difficult. In the larger stores, where a number of clerks are kept, it is comparatively easy to prevent the appropriation of cash by the employees, by a system which excludes the clerks from handling the cash. In the small stores, where perhaps only one or two clerks are kept, and where the proprietor cannot of course always be present, there is greater danger of the existence of these leakages, as the clerks must be allowed to receive payment for goods sold, make change, etc. Hence the great need of care in selecting clerks for such stores.

Another way in which a leakage may occur is in sending out goods through an accomplice, which have not been paid for. This is more likely to occur in the larger city stores. In wrapping up a parcel, it is a comparatively easy matter for a clerk to put in some articles which have not been paid for. To avoid any possibility of this practice, some of the large stores have all goods sent to the parcel room for wrapping up, while the invoice together with the cash, goes to the cashier.

THE NEW UNITED STATES TARIFF.

The new United States tariff is undoubtedly disappointing to a great many people in that country who had hoped for a genuine and liberal measure of tariff reform. President Cleveland, the foremost advocate of tariff reform as well as the first citizen of the republic, has shown his disappointment by allowing the measure to become law without his signature, and undoubtedly a great many are in full sympathy with the opinions of the president in this matter. At the same time the bill is a great improvement upon the McKinley tariff. The monopolists and trust managers have for the time being triumphed over the wishes of the people. With a narrow majority in the senate to work upon, they have been able to bring about the defeat of several valuable reform measures proposed in the new tariff bill. The victory, however, will be only temporary, and we may confidently expect that the fight will be kept up until the forces of trade monopoly and restriction are entirely routed.

So far as Canada is concerned, the new United States tariff is also somewhat disappointing. It is not as favorable to more extended trade intercourse with this country as was expected from the first draft of the bill. At the same time, it is a great improvement upon the McKinley tariff for trade with this country, and with the passing away of the commercial depression which prevails in the United States, we may confidently look for an increased trade with the republic.

One of the most important features of the new tariff, so far as Canada is concerned, is the free lumber clauses. These provide that timber, hewn and sawed, spars, timber, squared or sided, sawed boards, planks, deals, pine and spruce clapboards, laths, pickets, shingles, posts, staves, etc., will be free of duty. Cabinet woods are excepted from the free list. The changes in the lumber duties will greatly stimulate the Canadian lumber trade. Wool is another important item. The old duty of 12 cents per pound was simply prohibitory, but now that wool is on the free list, United States buyers will be in our markets on equal terms with the home buyers, and through increased competition our producers will get full values for their wool. There have been some changes in fish, but not enough to help our trade much. Canned fish are reduced from 30 to 20 per cent. The duty on animals has been made uniform at 20 per cent. The old duty was \$1.50 per head on sheep and hogs, \$10 on cattle and \$30 on horses. The new duty therefore is considerably lower, and there will no doubt be some revival in our export trade of animals to the United States, but the duty is still too high to give much encouragement to this trade. Butter and cheese are reduced from 6 to 4 cents per pound, but this will not be of any value, as the duty is still prohibitive. The reduction in eggs from 5 to 3 cents per dozen will allow of a little more trade in eggs, but it cannot revive very much at a profit to our producers with even the 3 cent duty. The reduction in the duty on barley is also insufficient to make the trade very profitable to Canadian producers, though the new duty is not absolutely prohibitory, as was the case

under the McKinley tariff. The reduction from 75 to 40 cents per ton on soft coal, will help our Alberta and Vancouver Island coal industries considerably. These coals were exported to the United States under the old tariff to a considerable extent. In agricultural implements the new United States tariff provides that such implements shall be free when imported from a country which admits implements from the United States free of duty. Many persons in Canada will be in favor of accepting this offer of reciprocity.

There has been a general reduction of the duties on iron and metals, but it is not expected that imports of such goods will be greatly increased in consequence. With cheaper raw material and the reduced cost in manufacturing, which has taken place of late, United States manufacturers will be able to hold their market about as well as formerly. Free alcohol for use in the arts, manufactures and medicine, will materially cheapen the production of many articles, as for instance varnishes. The new woollen schedule does not go into effect until January, 1895, while the free wool clause takes effect at once. This will enable manufacturers to buy cheaper wool now for their future trade under lower duties on manufactures. The new tariff on woollens is reduced to 30 per cent. on yarns, 40 per cent. on cloths and 45 per cent. on dress goods. China and glassware are reduced from 55 and 60 per cent. to 30 and 35 per cent. The McKinley tariff duty of 78 per cent. on tin plates has been reduced to 42 per cent., which is still a very heavy tax. Flax, hemp, grain bags, cotton bagging and burlaps, are on the free list. Sulphuric acid, the most important chemical agent employed in manufacturing, is restored to the free list.

The great reciprocity clause of the McKinley act is repealed, but the reciprocal commercial arrangements already made are kept in force. Therefore the retaliatory duties against Venezuela, Hayti, and Columbia are abrogated.

RAILWAY RATES IN DAKOTA.

The Commercial has previously referred to the movement in the neighboring states to the south to secure lower freight rates on grain. There appears, however, to be no hope for the farmers over there obtaining lower rates. At a meeting of the different interests, held recently at Fargo, North Dakota, the railway managers declared positively that they could not reduce the rates. We take the following summary of the meeting from the Northwestern Miller, of Minneapolis:

"The board of North Dakota railroad commissioners met at Fargo on August 23, with representatives of the different railroads operated in the state, and also of the farmers. The object of the conference was to present a petition asking that rates on North Dakota wheat to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth be reduced to a 'reasonable' figure. The petition from Mayville farmers was presented and read. There were over 2,000 signers. Charles Hirsch, in presenting the petition, said: 'The farmers, after paying the cost of seeding, cultivation and harvesting, without considering the wear and tear and personal recompense, had absolutely nothing left, and all that they asked was a just and reasonable freight rate.' J. L. Grandin said: 'Under the most favorable

(Continued on page 1246)

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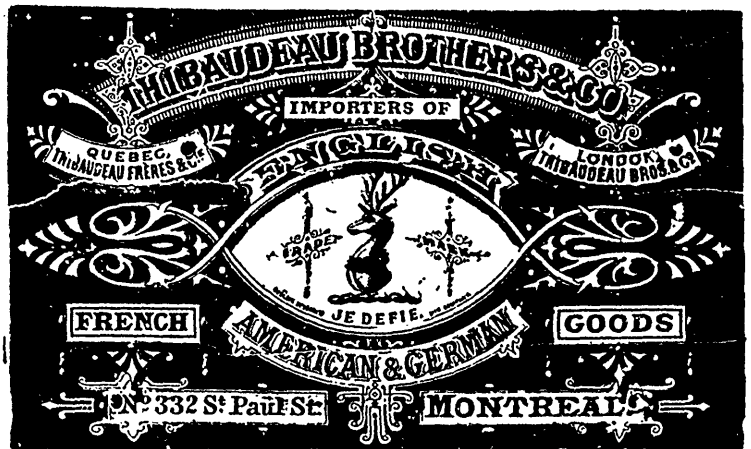
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THE ROSEBUD CLEARED ALL UP.

He had just finished the addition of fourteen columns of tantalizing figures, and was brain weary, when a friend and customer entered his private room. There was temper plain upon the intruder's face, for he was a man easily irritated, though generous to a fault. There was a misunderstanding, and he came not to clear it up, but to mix it up worse in a loud and useless wrangle. Ere he had finished his first burst of temper in loud words, his friend handed out the box containing "Reliance Rosebuds." The visitor grasped one bit the end off savagely, and wasted three matches ere he got it lighted. This act interrupted for a little his voluble irritation, but his first puffs were nervous and quick in succession. Before he was well seated and prepared for more loud talk, his friend had got in a few calm sentences, and as the misunderstanding was simple, the explanation was short and lucid. Few men have the blunt moral courage to acknowledge their mistake the moment after it is made, but as the smoke curled up from that cigar, the visitor saw clearly and acknowledged his, and a few minutes later left the room with expressions of perfect satisfaction, and avowals of continued friendship. This is but one of a hundred such instances. Cigars made from a coarse rank tobacco only increase the ill-temper of an irritated man, but the "Reliance Rosebud" contains the finest Havana tobacco, and smoking it never fails to soothe the nerves, and calm the temper. Try one when you are bothered and annoyed, and all doubt upon the matter will quickly vanish. This cigar is manufactured only by TASSE, WOOD & Co., RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, MONTREAL.

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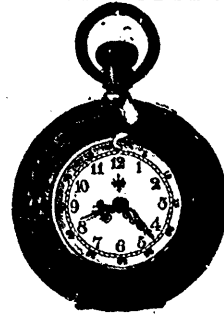
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\$50 TO \$100, FIRST PAYMENT, WILL buy a good farm in the Winnipeg District. Balance very easy terms. Apply at the Commercial office, by letter or personally.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, September 8.

There has not been much change in the situation this week. Now wheat has begun to move forward, and if the weather keeps favorable, the movement will be fairly large by the middle of next week. Rains caused delay to threshing and stacking, but to day is fine and clear, and it is to be hoped it will continue fine now for a couple of weeks at least to enable farmers to complete stacking, as there has been enough rain to put out the fires which are burning throughout the country.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 8.

(All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.)

DRY GOODS—The outlook is considered promising for a fairly good fall and winter trade. It is well known that economy has been greatly exercised during the past year, and with a fair crop return, it is expected that there will be considerably more cash to distribute this fall than a year ago. The fall millinery openings in the east took place last week.

GREEN FRUITS—A new feature of the Winnipeg market has been the inauguration of auction trade sales this week. The fruit so handled was mostly Ontario stuff, the sales were well attended and fairly successful, several car lots being disposed of in this way. Peaches sold at 30c to 1 1/2 per basket, pears at 50c to 1 and grapes 15c to 60c per basket, as to quality, consisting of Champion and Rodgers varieties. Apples sold at 1 per barrel upward as to quality. Tomatoes can hardly be brought in now owing to the cheapness of the local supply. Regular quotations are Lemons at \$8.50 to \$7.00 per box. Apples, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per barrel; California fruits, peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box, pears, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; plums, \$1.25 to \$1.50; toney and muscat grapes, per crate, \$3. to \$3.50; Oregon pears, \$2.50 per crate; Oregon plums, per crate, \$1.25 to \$1.35; bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch; watermelons, \$3.00 per dozen; tomatoes, 50 to 75c per 20 lb. basket; blueberries, scarce 10c per lb; grapes, 30 to 50c per 10 pound basket.

SUGAR—No advance has been reported yet in sugars at the refineries, though a week ago it looked as though there would be an advance in sympathy with New York. Refiners hold at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 for granulated and 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 for yellows.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Monday being a holiday, most of the markets were closed. The visible supply statement on Monday should the large increase of 2,173,000 bushels, which caused an easier feeling. Wheat and flour on ocean passage showed a decrease for the week equal to 744,000 bushels. Lighter receipts, amounting to only 408 cars for Duluth and Minneapolis, was a firmer feature on Wednesday, but United States markets were quiet and slightly lower nevertheless. On Thursday United States markets showed increased activity and were 1/2 to 1c higher at the close, influenced by a sharp advance in corn and lighter receipts at Chicago and in the northwest. A private estimate of the crop of Minnesota and Dakota, from an alleged expert authority, placed it at 60,000,000 bushels, which is smaller than most estimates. On Friday wheat opened firm and higher in United States markets but later declined and closed 1/2 to 3/4 lower, following a decline in corn. Cables were firmer and receipts were light at principal western markets. Export of wheat from the United States and Canada, both coasts (flour included as wheat) amount to 3,297,000 bush-

els for the week ending with Sept. 6. In the previous week the total was 3,420,000 bushels, but in the first week of Sept. 1893 it was 4,006,000 bushels; in 1892, 3,667,000 bushels, and in 1891 4,726,000 bushels. The grand total of 89,353,000 bushels of wheat for the United States and Canada were available on Sept. 11, according to Bradstreet's estimates which is 25 per cent. larger than a year ago, and the heaviest stock ever held on a like date. The increase in United States and Canadian available wheat stocks in August was 14,855,000 bushels, the largest August increase on record, with the exception of August, 1892. Wheat stocks afloat and in Europe, September 1, amounted to 63,264,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly one-fifth as compared with the year before. Within three months stocks of wheat in and afloat for Europe have decreased 20 per cent, while those in the United States and Canada increased less than 10 per cent.

Most of the shipping firms now have their buyers in country markets, and new wheat was coming in quite lively at a number of Manitoba country points. At some points the elevators were becoming filled up, and shipments began to go forward at the rate of about 60 cars per day. But for interruption by rain, the movement would probably have been heavier by the end of the week. Most of the wheat delivered at country points was going into store on account of the farmers, and accordingly only a limited quantity was purchased by shippers, who were offering about 40 to 42c per bushel for good samples of hard wheat. The feeling in this market was quiet and easy and very little business is being done in new wheat yet, beyond purchases in country markets. We quote 55 to 65c for No. 1 hard, new, and 1/2 to 1c higher for old wheat, Fort William delivery. Stocks in store at Fort William on Sept. 1 were 827,555 bushels. Receipts for the week were 212,688 bushels and shipments 174,751 bushels. A year ago stocks were 1,032,807 bushels being a decrease of 198,497 for that week.

Owing to the rains of this week, the meeting of the western grain standards board, which was to have been held at Winnipeg on Sept. 11, has been indefinitely postponed. It was thought a advisable to do this, as in the event of the wet weather continuing, the sample would be materially changed, and standards selected before the rains would not represent the actual condition of the crop. The weather to-day, however, is clear and apparently settled, and the rains this week so far have probably not done any harm, but would do a great deal of good in putting out prairie fires which have been burning all over the country, besides putting the ground in good shape for plowing. Reports this week indicated that stacking was nearly finished in some districts. In other sections a good deal of threshing has been done from the stock.

FLOUR—We quote lots to the local trade, delivered in the city unchanged as follows:—Patents, \$1.55; strong bakers, \$1.45, with some brands quoted 10c higher. Low grades, 75c to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS—The market is easier. Outside prices of a week ago are not asked. With feed grains declining, the tendency for millstuffs is lower. Millers hold at \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small lots to dealers held at \$1 per ton higher.

OATMEAL, ETC.—There is no change. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40.

GROUND FEED—Prices range from \$19 to \$22 per ton as to quality for pure oat and barley feed.

OATS. The feeling is easier. Car lots have been offered on track here at 25c per bushel of 34 pounds for new oats, and old oats are down to 23 to 30c per bushel. A further decline is expected in new oats as the crop is reported turning out better than earlier estimates, and prices will likely come down to an export basis, which would reduce the price to farmers in

Manitoba country markets to under 20c per bushel. Feed oats in Ontario country markets are held at about 26c, so that to ship east, prices here will have to decline further.

BARLEY—The tendency is lower, though there is no business doing, and nothing upon which to have quotations, but prices will have to be much lower than last quotations of the old crop.

Oil Cake.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$24 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

BUTTER—The situation is about the same as a week ago. The movement is slow and demand dull. We quote small lots 13 to 14c for selected dairy and round lots at 10 to 12c per pound for fair to good quality.

CHEESE—Good late make cheese is firm. Good late cheese is held at 9 to 9 1/2c, and jobbers are selling at 10 to 10 1/2c. At the Ingersoll, (Ontario), weekly cheese market, on Sept. 4, about 400 boxes sold at 10 1/2c, and the same price was refused for some lots. Most bids, however, were at 10 1/2c.

EGGS—Quoted for good quality, with case lots held at 10 to 11c for candled stock.

CURED MEATS—Prices steady. Quotations are: Lams, 12c for heavy, and 13c for assorted sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 13c; bellies, 10c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8 1/2c; smoked long clear, 9 1/2c; small smoked sides, 10c; dry salt shoulders, 8 1/2c; dry salt backs, 10 1/2c; spiced rolls, 9 1/2c; mess pork, \$15.00, selected mess, \$18 to \$18.50 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 7 1/2c per pound; German sausage, 7 1/2c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD—No change. Pure, \$2 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20 lb pail; compound to 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.00 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.00 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS—Considerable beef is selling at 5c per lb. for good quality, though 1/2 to 3/4c higher is obtained for some. We quote 5 to 5 1/2c for beef. Hogs, 5 1/2c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Mutton, 8c; lamb, 9 to 10c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

POULTRY—Prices are: 14c for turkeys dressed, or 10c per pound live weight. Ducks about 60c per pair, or 10c per pound live weight. Chickens, 45 to 50c per pair, as to quality, and spring chickens 30 to 35c per pair.

VEGETABLES—Prices are about the same. There are large offerings of locally grown tomatoes. Some very fine onions are also offered. Potatoes have sold at 30 to 35c per bushel for loads on the market. Prices are: Onions, 2 1/2 to 3c per lb; cabbage, 40c per dozen; peas in pod, 60c per bushel; green beans, 60c per bushel; cauliflower, 30 to 50c per dozen; celery, 20 to 25c per dozen. Green stuff by the bunch is quoted: Lettuce, 10c; onions, 15; radishes, 10c; turnips, 15c; beets and carrots, 15c. Green corn, 8 to 10c per dozen ears. Tomatoes, 2 to 3c per lb. Caulmbers, 7 to 10c per dozen as to size. Citrons, 75c per dozen.

WOOL—We quote 6 to 8 1/2c for unwashed Manitoba fleeces. Very little doing.

HIDES—The United States market is reported firm for salted hides and kip and calf. Calfskins have advanced 5c per skin in the east. The local market is rather firmer. It is reported that 2 1/2c was paid for a round lot of salted hides, all around, at a country point on a 28 cent rate of freight to Winnipeg, which is considerably higher than our quotations. Some local dealers quote 2c for No. 1 cows, 1 1/2c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 2 1/2c for No. 1 steers and 1 1/2c for No. 2 steers, 1 1/2c for heavy branded steers. One steers quotes 2 1/2c for No. 1 cows and steers.

Continued on Page 1135.

Twelve Months of Iron Production.

The production of pig iron has severely suffered, in common with other branches of business, during the year ended June 30, but there were especial causes of depression during the last few months. The number of furnaces in blast early in the spring showed considerable gain from the lowest point, and there seemed to be a fair prospect of a revival in the business, when the strike of the coal miners came and paralyzed trade in that line for a time, and before there had been any recovery there was a pretty general suspension of transportation by the railroad strike. The Iron and Steel Association reports the production of pig iron for the year ended June 30, at 5,279,677 tons, against 9,157,000 for the preceding year. On June 30 there were reported to be only 108 furnaces in blast. The Association reports almost a total absence of unsold stocks of pig iron on June 30 in the large producing districts of Allegheny County and Shenango Valley, Penn., and Mahoning Valley, Ohio, and it is known that stocks everywhere are light, and yet there has been no such advance in prices as we should naturally expect to see. Bessemer pig iron and steel billets have come up a little from the lowest point, but the advance has been checked apparently by the lack of any large demand, although there is a scarcity of the raw material. This is evidently an abnormal state of the trade and it would seem probable that the production will require to be stimulated by higher prices. There are enquiries for large lots of Southern pig iron which can not be obtained at current prices; but when the production of coal and coke returns to a normal condition there will doubtless be an increased production of pig iron, although by that time the requirements of the country may be sufficiently enlarged to absorb all the pig iron available at advanced prices.

Is British Trade Prospering.

In an article under this head the London Spectator thus sums up the situation. "There seems to us to be, on the whole, little justification for either optimism or pessimism as regards trade prospects. The nation is doing a great trade—greater than, with small exceptions, it has ever done before—but not so great in proportion to its rapidly increasing population. There is an immediate prospect of still further decline in the yield of our agriculture, and as yet no immediate prospect of a compensating rise in the producing powers of manufacture and trade. Still, such prospects are never visible from afar, and they may appear at any moment. There is no excuse for pessimism, but there is not much for optimism, for any optimism at least would render us insensible to the duty of prudence, of forbearance, of moderation in treating the difficulties between class and class. In the meantime we can rejoice that the laboring class is securing more of its due than it has ever yet secured and yet for the present the pinch falls upon those classes which are not without resources, though their resources are rapidly dwindling in their hands."

Railway Mileage.

The statistical abstract of the railroad data embodied in Poor's Manual for 1894 is given in the usual form in the introduction to the volume. According to this there were laid in the United States and Canada up to December 31, 1894, 177,253 miles of railroad lines, an increase of 2,349 miles for the year, and an increase of 3,575 miles in the mileage of railroads reported in the fiscal year 1893. Of this there were completed at the close of the fiscal years of the respective companies 175,441 miles. It is this mileage which is represented in the statistics of combined capitalization and operation. According to the Messrs. Poor, the capital stock of these roads at the dates named aggregated \$5,080,032,004, against \$4,920,555-

225 a year ago, an increase of \$259,477,679, while their bonded debts is \$5,570,292,613, compared with \$5,403,611,204 in 1892, a gain of \$106,681,409, while the unfunded debts is stated as \$410,361,503 against \$285,831,838, an increase of \$124,529,665. The gross traffic earnings for the fiscal years are \$1,222,018,290 against \$1,204,915,204, an increase of only \$17,703,086, and the net for the same period appears as \$304,591,109 against \$368,038,520, or only \$5,952,589, these last figures being very significant as to the unfavorable conditions which affected railroad operations during the last half of the calendar year, 1893 and the first months of the current year. Interest payments show a slight increase, the aggregate being \$239,616,234, an increase of \$6,937,195, while the amount paid in dividends is put at \$95,337,691, or \$324,731 less than in the preceding fiscal years of the companies. On the other hand, the increase in rolling stock is of a normal character, the number of engines in service being reported as 36,486, or 1,387 more than in 1892; the passenger cars 28,624, a gain of 1,689 and the freight cars 1,161,300, or an increase of 43,554.

Ontario Fruits.

At the trade sale of Ontario fruits on Friday, peaches sold at 10 to 50c per basket, pears at about 50c, plums at 75c, and grapes at 35 to 60c for 10 lb. baskets. Owing to the large supply of California fruits in the market, these low prices have been realized for Ontario fruits, which will make a loss to the shippers.

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First-class dry goods hand wishes situation as salesman or representative. 12 years experience in the west. Can furnish first-class reference.

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100 EWES AND A FEW

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alike, 1½ for No. 2 and 1c for No. 3. We quote: Calif, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Klips about the same as hides. Sheepskins, 20 to 25c, lambskins, 20 to 25c. Tallow, 4½ rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

SENAGA ROOR.—Latest outside advices are firmer. We quote 23 to 25c for fair to choice dry root.

HAY.—Offering at \$1.00 to \$4.50 on track, country points, per ton.

LIVE STOCK.—A new departure was inaugurated in the live stock trade this week, by the shipment of a number of sheep for export to Liverpool. About 900 sheep arrived here on Thursday night from the western ranges, 700 of which were for export, and 200 sold on local account. This is the first movement to export sheep from the west, and the shipment out of a few thousand head will relieve the pressure on the local market and create a firmer feeling. Up to the present season it has been customary to bring in sheep from Ontario for the local trade, but now the tables are turned and we have a surplus in the country. It is expected some further export shipments will be made this fall. Several train loads of cattle, consisting of western range stock and also domestic Manitoba cattle, went through for export this week. In hogs, buyers are out in the country looking up supplies for eastern packers. We quote prices about as follows: Cattle, local butchers' 2½ to 2¾ for good stock. Hogs, 4½ for best packers, and 4 to 4½ for butchers and secondary quality. Sheep are quoted at 3c per pound for local butchers. At the big weekly market at Toronto on Sept. 4, export cattle were unobeyed at 3½ to 4c, with a few fancy lots ½ to ¾ higher. Butchers' cattle were easier, the best bringing 3½ for picked lots, medium to good, 3 to 3½, and poor 2½ to 2¾. Sheep were firm and active at 3½ for export and 3c for farms. Butchers' sheep \$2.50 to \$2.75 each. Hogs were 10c lower per cwt. Best packers sold at \$5.40 to \$5.50, thick fats at \$5, mixed lots at \$5.25 to \$5.30, stores at \$4.75, sows, \$4.25, and stags \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Monday was a holiday. On Tuesday wheat was weak at the opening, but recovered and closed ½ higher than Saturday for December delivery and ½ higher for September. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	J.n.
Wheat	57½	57	—
Corn	59½	—	—
Oats	29½	—	—
Pork	14 15	—	—
Lard	8 67½	—	—
Short Ribs	7 85	—	—

On Wednesday wheat was quiet and easy, closing prices being a shade under the previous day, though business in cash wheat was fairly brisk. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	53½	56½	—
Corn	59½	—	—
Oats	29½	—	—
Pork	11 00	—	—
Lard	8 62½	—	—
Ribs	7 85	—	—

On Thursday wheat was very dull, but shortly before the close there was a brisk demand, accompanied by a sharp advance in prices. Prices were advanced about 1c. Corn advanced 2c. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	54½	57½	—
Corn	58½	56½	—
Oats	29½	—	—
Pork	14 25	—	—
Lard	8 05	—	—
Ribs	7 75	—	—

Wheat opened firmer Friday, but a break which started in corn carried wheat down, and the close was ½ to ¾ lower. Corn was down about 2c. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	54	57½	62½
Corn	56½	—	—
Oats	29½	—	—
Pork	14 15	—	—
Lard	8 70	—	—
Ribs	7 75	—	—

On Saturday, Sept 8, wheat closed at 54½ for September, 57½ for December and 62½ for May. A week ago September wheat closed at 53½, December at 56½ and May at 61½.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week:

Monday—Holiday.
Tuesday—Sept., 53½; Dec., 56c; May, 60½
Wednesday—Sept., 55; Dec., 57c; May, 60½
Thursday—Sept., —; Dec., 57c; May, —c.
Friday—Sept., 55; Dec., 56c; May, 61c.
Saturday—Sept., 55½; Dec., 56½; May, 61c.

A week ago prices closed at 54½ for Sept. delivery per bushel, 55½ for December and 60½ for May. A year ago September wheat closed at 62½, and December at 60½ per bushel.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday a. 54½ for September. December delivery closed at 55½; and May at 59½. A week ago September wheat closed at 52½ and Dec. at 54½.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, September 8, wheat closed at 61½ for December. May closed at 66½. A week ago September wheat closed at 57½, and December at 61c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for the different weeks of August, 1894, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horne to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.	Aug. 31.
Extra Manitoba					
hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	22	51	68	118	51
No. 2 hard	7	9	10	10	1
No. 3 hard	2	0	0	0	0
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern	2	4	2	1	0
No. 2 Northern	0	0	1	0	0
No. 1 White type	0	0	0	0	4
No. 2 White type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	1	0	25	0	3
No Grade	4	10	2	0	3
Total	38	74	100	130	62
Same week last year	13	12	13	31	131

*Wheat inspected at Emerson, going out via the Northern Pacific, is included in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending Sept. 6, were \$769,426; balances, \$166,652. For the previous week clearings were \$856,587.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses for the weeks ended on the dates given:

	Clearings.
	Aug. 23th. Aug. 16th
Montreal	\$10,634,092 \$9,373,863
Toronto	5,837,514 4,112,562
Halifax	1,165,908 1,293,980
Winnipeg	634,670 845,239
Hamilton	529,501 535,869
Total	\$18,501,655 \$16,166,563

A cable from London says: At the general annual meeting of the Bank of British North America on Sept. 7, Richard Glyn, chairman, said the result of the last half year's business had been disappointing, it having been found impossible to lend money at paying rates. A high compliment was paid to Canada as to the way her commercial concerns came through the depression.

Sheep for Export.

A lot of over 900 sheep arrived in Winnipeg from Nichol's ranch, near Medicine Hat, on Friday morning. 700 head of these were sold to Gordon & Ironside for export, and the balance were purchased by Gwiles & Co. for the local market. This is the inauguration of a new feature in the western stock trade. Up to the present season we have been bringing sheep from the east to assist in supplying the local market, but now there is a surplus, and prices have been depressed owing to pressure to sell. Shipments will relieve the overstocked local markets. The immediate cause of the surplus this year is the result of the large quantity of frozen mutton brought in from Eastern Canada last winter. A much larger quantity of frozen mutton was brought in from the east last winter than is usual, with the result that the market was overstocked and prices were greatly depressed. Several hundred carcasses of this frozen mutton are still held in cold storage in Winnipeg. The placing of Australian mutton in the Pacific coast markets has also assisted in the decline in prices here. The western ranchers formerly shipped sheep to the coast markets at very remunerative prices, but prices there have been greatly reduced also, so that the market there is not any better for the ranchers than is the Winnipeg market. However, at present prices it is said it will not pay to ship in any more Australian mutton to the coast markets, and as prices in Manitoba are lower than in Ontario, the shipment in of sheep and mutton from the east cannot now prove profitable.

France Exporting Flour.

The United States Consul at Bristol, England, says: "The new fiscal arrangements established in France early in the year in regard to the duty on wheat and flour are already beginning to have an effect on the export of flour to the United Kingdom. It will be remembered the duty on wheat and flour was considerably increased by France, the avowed object being to make the country self-sufficient and to increase production to such an extent as to prevent the introduction of foreign growths. A result of this policy, which perhaps was not foreseen by the French government, is now observable in a vigorous and determined effort on the part of the French millers to supply the British markets with flour. All grades from R. d. Dog up to a product which will compare well with the finest American winter patents are being vigorously pushed at prices which at the present moment, grade for grade, are a shilling a sack cheaper than American. Their best grades are beautiful in color, resembling the Oregon flours so much admired here; but they cannot compare in strength and will not bake into so heavy a loaf. It is generally assumed that the flour is made from imported wheats, and that the drawbacks upon re-exportation in the shape of flour is so regulated as really to amount to a considerable bounty. If this be the case (and it is difficult otherwise to account for the dimensions already reached by the trade), it is evident American flour will have to meet an energetic, organized, and bounty-fed competition. It is also believed there is a combination among the French millers to limit domestic sales, thus maintaining domestic prices. The result of such a policy, taken in connection with the payment of a drawback, is certain. A large surplus stock will be dumped into the United Kingdom at a loss if need be."

The receipts of the Winnipeg Industrial association this year are estimated at about \$25,800, and the expenditure at \$25,200 leaving a balance on the right side of \$600. This is a better showing than was expected, in view of the fact that the public grants this year were not so large as in 1893, and besides there was a liability of \$3,500 from last year to be met and \$1,000 was spent in permanent improvements to the grounds and buildings.

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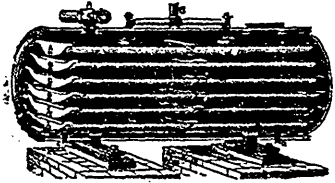
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Saskatchewan.

Chas. E. Steele of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s flour mill, Winnipeg, is at Prince Albert on business connected with the proposed improvements in the company's mill at that place.

A splendid collection of grains, vegetables, grasses, etc., of the crop of 1894 in the Saskatchewan district, has been shipped east for display at the fairs in Eastern Canada. C. R. Stovel, of Prince Albert, who was in charge last year is again in charge of the exhibit.

The 100 barrel flour mill which is in course of erection at Prince Albert, will be completed within a month and will aid materially in the development of the town and district.

Considerable building has been done in the town of Prince Albert and in other places in this district. At Duck Lake, Stobart & Co. have built one of the largest stores in the territories.

A company of local capitalists has been formed to build and operate a brewery at Prince Albert with a capital of \$10,000. Operations will be commenced at once, and the establishment in running order before the new year. Good barley is produced in the district, for malting purposes.

Assiniboia.

M. Austin, groceries, fruits, &c., Moosomin, has sold out to L. Hazelwood.

Bradford & McKillop, hardware. Saltcoats, have dissolved partnership; T. E. Bradford continues.

McDonald & Bragg, blacksmiths, Moose Jaw, have dissolved partnership. McDonald will continue the business. Bragg goes to Indian Head.

In the territorial legislature Mr. Haultain introduced without notice a bill relating to the formation of irrigation districts, which received its first reading on Wednesday.

Love & Tyron, of Greafelt, contemplate shipping a train load of fat cattle during this month. They have purchased over 200 head and will be ready to ship about the middle of the month.

Mr. Gordon, of Maple Creek, shipped some fine beef cattle to the old country recently. He intends shipping about two train loads of cattle this month for the English market, and has also bought up all the fat sheep around that are ready for market.

Moose Jaw Times: D. Marlatt, who last week sold his meat business to D. McMilian, made another large deal the same day, where by he secured a flock of 500 sheep from Olsten Bros., ranchers of Maple Creek. Mr. Marlatt made payment in cattle. He will now devote his attention to sheep farming.

The annual meeting of the Medical Association of the territories was held at Regina recently. The appointment of officers for the current year resulted as follows: President, Dr. Cotton, Regina; first vice president, Dr. Routledge, Moosomin; second vice president, Dr. Parie, Battleford; third vice-president, Dr. De Viber, Lethbridge; secretary-treasurer, Dr. R. J. Brett, Banff. The next annual meeting will be held at Moosomin when called by the president. An examination was also held under the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Northwest Territories. The candidates examined were Drs. Henderson, Sharpe, Richardson and Allington.

Mr. Hysop, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad gardens along the western line, arrived in Winnipeg last week, bringing with him some fine vegetables as a sample of what can be done by irrigation. Four weeks ago Monday, Mr. Hysop began his experiment in the garden at Moose Jaw. The season, he stated, has been the driest since the road was built. The garden at Moose was found to be showing little signs of life. Mr. Hysop select-

ed an acre and a half out of the ten acre garden for the purpose of experimenting. He had trenches made about three feet apart, two inches deep and three inches wide. These trenches were kept filled with water from a dydrant, which was allowed to run for not more than one hour daily, the limited source of supply making economy necessary. The list of garden stuff benefited included carrots, celery, onions, corn, tomatoes and a few beets. Four weeks ago Monday the celery was stunted, thin and not longer than one's finger; now it is of the finest quality, large size and still growing. The cabbage was no good four weeks ago, and would not have been bought for five cents; now an average head is perhaps 18 lbs. in weight. The sample includes also Bermuda onions which a month ago were not larger than one's thumb; now the bulbs are 3 inches in diameter, and there is a wonderful uniformity of growth. Another remarkable effect of the irrigation was seen in the growth of the trees affected by it. There were about 10,000 trees in the garden grown from the seed; and the portion of those in the acre where the water ran are fully three feet higher than the others which are not in the track of the irrigation.

Northwest Ontario.

T. A. Shaw is opening a general store at Keewatin.

Robert Francis, boat livery, Rat Portage, has sold out to McPhail Bros.

Tim. Rigney has leased the Club House, Rat Portage from A. E. Mulligan.

W. S. Piper has taken over the furniture business of D. J. Piper, Fort William.

The Rat Portage Record has been enlarged and improved in appearance by a new dress of type.

Wilson, Skinner & Wilson, printers & publishers, Rat Portage, have re sold the business to A. E. McDonald.

W. E. Hogarth, Flour and Feed, Fort William has moved from Victoria Avenue to the more commodious quarters in the Piper Block on Simpson Street.

A petition has been circulated on the Rainy River to ask the Dominion Government to send up an expert to examine the rapids on the river in order to report on them as to what is best to be done to make the river fully navigable.

The Sandusky Fish Co. have again put in their nets in the Lake of the Woods after having them out about two months. They expect to ship from eight to twelve car loads a week from Rat Portage to Sandusky and Buffalo, New York.

The steamer Monarch has been raised from the rocks on the rapids of Rainy river and towed to Rat Portage. She is now undergoing repairs. Next week she will commence to run up the lake and Rainy river to the Sault rapids, there to connect with the steamer Highland Maid for Fort Francis.

Mr. Gauthier, of Selkirk, is going into the fish business here says the Rat Portage Record, and expects to ship out one car load per week. The same paper says that Mr. Armstrong, of the Buffalo Fish Co., arrived in town this week and is arranging with the Reid Fish Co. for two cars of fish per week to be shipped to Buffalo, N. Y.

Boots and Shoes.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says of this branch. More orders for fall goods have been received during the week both from travellers and customers direct, and manufacturers are more busy in shipping goods. One of our leading manufacturers says that although business has improved of late, the amount of his sales has fallen below that of last year.

Grain and Milling.

A move is on foot to erect a farmers' elevator at Hamiota, Man.

The Birtle flour mill is closed for repairs. A new boiler is to be put in, the rollers are being recorugated and the machinery being overhauled generally.

J. A. Mitchell, president of the Winnipeg grain exchange, has left for Montreal on Wednesday to interview the Canadian Pacific Railway officials to arrange for the building of the new grain elevator.

The dividends of the Cypress River Farmer's Elevator Co. for the past year were 12% and of the Holland Farmer's Elevator Co., 14% Last year the Holland declared a dividend of 7%.

The Crop Outlook.

Burnside, Sept. 3.—Threshing is well under way and seven machines are sending grain to the Farmers' elevator. H. Grant bought a new separator last week.

Macdonald, Sept. 3.—Grain is about all cut and ten threshing machines are busy in this vicinity. Grain, on the whole, heavier than last year, and the sample is splendid.

Killarney, Sept. 3.—The farmers have nearly all their grain in stack. The grain is in fine order and the sample is very fine. Threshing has commenced. Settlers and their stock still continue to cross over from Dakota, going north towards the Edmonton district. They say that all the crops are parched up and no feed for cattle in different parts of Dakota. They found it different on this side of the boundary line, where the prairie is dotted with stacks of grain and grass two feet high.

Morden, Sept. 3.—Farmers are now pretty well through stacking and the hum of the thresher is heard in all directions, the yield in nearly every instance being better than expected. The sample is of course No. 1. A number of buyers are now on the market. The deliveries are not very large as yet. Prices opened at 42c.

The Champion Stacker.

Since the invention of the mower, there has never been a machine that has done more to reduce the cost of handling hay than the broad sweep sulky hay-gatherers and stackers. That a field of ten acres can be put into a stack in ten hours with the labor of two men and two boys is almost incredible to those not accustomed to the use of these machines.

The stackers that are now on the market are made on two principles. What is termed the over-dump stacker takes the hay from the rake and by means of a combination of levers, raises it up, throwing it completely over the framework of the stacker, something after the style of a woman casting stones at the disturbing elements in her spring out on bed. If mankind had tried to devise a better method of throwing hay to the four winds of the earth, it would have been hard to improve on this one, as the elevation of the hay places it in such a position that, irrespective of the position of the wind, it is carried to the surrounding territory, and as said, deposited anywhere except on the stack.

The "Champion" Stacker, manufactured by the Famous Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, Ill., is built strictly on common sense principles. The hay is lifted to the proper height, be it one foot or the height of the stack, no higher than is necessary, and may be deposited at any point on the stack, the only duty of the stacker, being to indicate at what point the hay is desired to make the stack uniform and symmetrical.

The "Champion" Three-wheeled Broad Sweep Sulky Hay-Gather, as well as the "Peerless" Two-wheeled Sulky-Hay-Gatherer, are two well known to need any praise in these columns. Each of them has sixteen teeth, which

are metal-pointed if desired, and rakes a swath twelve feet in width, and on account of the close proximity of the teeth, by the use of a bent backing pole, insures perfectly clean work in the shortest of hay. The neck yoke strap ring is directly in front of the animal, so the rake is easily hauled without danger of choking or hanging.

These goods have been sold in this territory for the past ten years, and their continued use is the best testimony of merit. The price at which they are sold is within the reach of all, and even those who have but a small patch of hay cannot afford to delay further investigation of these labor-saving machines.

Any communication addressed to the Famous Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., will secure full information regarding these machines, as well as their complete line of hay mackery, and the justly celebrated "Champion" Baling Process.—Minneapolis Farm Implements.

Live Stock Markets.

The cable from Liverpool on Sept. 3, says: Notwithstanding the fact that receipts at Canadian and United States cattle were fair, and the general supplies fair, the tone of the market was stronger and values showed an advance of 5c per lb. over last Monday's, choice Canadian being quoted at 11c as against 11 to 11½c this time last year. The supply of sheep was heavy, but the market was strong and values advanced 1c per lb. on account of the improved demand. We quote:—Finest steers, 11; good to choice, 10½; poor to medium, 9½; inferior and bulls, 7 to 8½; best sheep, 12; secondary, 10 to 11; merinos, 9½ to 10½; inferior and rams, 7 to 8½.

At the Montreal Stock yards at point St. Charles on Sept. 3. The offerings were not large, and as the demand was fair for local and export buyers supplies were all cleared up. The demand for export cattle was slow owing to the fact that shippers seemed to have ample stock on hand to fill all their space for this week, consequently only a few small lots changed hands at 3½ to 4c. There was a fair supply of butchers stock offered and as the weather was cooler, butchers showed more disposition to buy and sales were made freely at 2c to 3c per lb. live weight, as to quality. A good supply of sheep was offered, and as there was a better demand from shippers, all the offerings of choice stock were cleared up at 3½ to 3¾c per lb. while butchers paid from 2c to 2½c per lb. live weight. Lambs were plentiful and sold at 3c per lb. with some extra choice lots fetching as high as 3½c per lb. live weight. Live hogs were in good demand, and as the supply was not large, prices ruled firmer at \$5.50, to \$5.69 per 100 lbs.

The Montreal Gazette of Sept. 3, says: "The market on spot-to-day was stronger and values were fully ½c per lb. higher for export stock sales being made at 3½ to 4½c per lb. N. Bickerdike bought 40 head weighing 1,250 lbs. each, at 3½c per lb. There was also a better demand for sheep, and all the offerings were taken on export account at 3½ to 3¾c per lb. The freight market has ruled firmer on account of the scarcity of space and the improved demand for it of late, and the fact that all the space has been engaged for the next two weeks at an advance of 5s per head. A steamer has been chartered for St. Malo by a French syndicate to carry a number of cattle at a rate which is said to be very high. London and Liverpool space has been taken freely at 50s for cattle, sheep 55s; Glasgow 55s insured for cattle, and Bristol 40s to 45s, the latter figure being for old contracts."

W. W. Burko who was for several years with R. D. Richardson and later with Alex. Taylor, has opened a book and stationary store in Winnipeg, on Main Street, a few doors north of Logan.

Trial Of Wheat In Feeding Pigs.

During the past year, repeated inquiries were made concerning the value of wheat in feeding for flesh, and several statements of results have appeared in agricultural papers. The Oregon experiment station reports interesting experiments with four pigs, Poland China and Berkshire crosses, from 215 to 240 pounds each. Lot 1 received chopped oats, wheat and shorts, to which bran was added at one period. The trial lasted from Sept. 1 to Dec. 22.

The food of each lot remained practically the same throughout the trial, and was soaked for a time before feeding. The weight of lot 1 were 253 and 263½ lbs; of lot 2, 187½ and 228½ lbs. It required an average of 5.02 lbs of grain to make 1 lb of gain in lot 1, and 6.12 lbs in lot 2. Lot 1 consumed 2,447½ lbs of Grain, at a cost of \$19.41, or 3 9c for each pound of gain in live weight. Wheat was valued at 45c per bu, the price paid at threshing. Oats were reckoned at 36c. Lot 2 consumed 2,321½ lbs of Grain, costing \$19.41, the same as the other lot, or 4 66c per lb live weight. The bran was figured at 75c per cwt. and shorts at 90c. During the first period, the gain was less in lot 1 than in lot 2, which was not the case afterwards. The pigs did not like the hulls of the chopped oats, and in the second period chopped wheat was given instead, with much better result.—The gain being 1 lb for every 13½ lbs of the wheat fed. The lean meat was very juicy and light in color, as has been noticed before in feeding wheat.

Another experiment was made with four Berkshire pigs 2½ months old, to compare wet and dry feed. It continued from July 1 to Dec. 30 of last year. They were in two lots, a sow and farrow in each. The food was exclusively of shorts till Sept. 5, and afterwards a mixture of equal parts of chopped wheat, oats, bran and shorts. The first lot was fed the ration dry, and the second with its allowance thoroughly soaked with cold water from one feed to the next. Fresh water was given at every feed, but those kept on dry food drank the most. The total gain of the first lot was 247½ and 205½ lbs; of the second, 155½ and 271 lbs. The cost of food per pound of gain was 3.9c in the first lot, and 3 6c in the second. The shorts cost \$18.00 per ton; bran, \$14.00; oats 30c per bu, and wheat 45c. In the first lot 4 64 lbs made 1 lb of gain, and in the second 4.46.—From a country gentleman.

Lumber Trade News.

The vast destruction of property and loss of life by forest fires in the state of Minnesota, reports of which have been coming in during the past week, is something appalling. The district devastated lies south of Duluth, near the boundary of the three states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. This is a pine timber region. The fire has extended into the other two states named, and a number of towns have been completely wiped out. The great pine forest in northern Minnesota along the Rainy river, east of the Lake of the Woods, is also on fire, and the fire has crossed the river into Canada. This latter district is the chief source of supply for Winnipeg and Manitoba.

Navigation Records.

A Washington report says: "The records of the Bureau of Navigation, Treasury Department, show that during the past fiscal year there were built in the United States and officially numbered 538 wooden sailing vessels of 37,718 tons and 308 wooden steam vessels of 44,158 tons. During the same period 3 iron or steel sailing vessels were built of 4,760 tons and 45 iron or steel steam vessels of 47,776 tons. These sailing vessels aggregate 451 in number and 42,480 tons in measure. The steam vessels aggregate 353 in number and measured 91,944 tons. The entire number of vessels built and numbered were 849, the tonnage being 134,394. Unrigged vessels were not included in the above statement."

A New Harvester.

The Kansas Farmer says that for about eighteen months Henry Burmeister, of Clarifig, Kas., has been experimenting on a harvesting machine which should be adapted to the wants of the small farmer, enabling him to take care of his grain cheaply and expeditiously and with little help and not too many horses. He has succeeded in producing a machine which he attaches to the side of the wagon. With this the grain is headed and thrown into the wagon. Two men and three horses do the work until the wagon is full, when the machine may be uncoupled without stopping the wagon. Another similar crew may pick up the machine and fill their wagon while the first is being unloaded. Every care has been observed to make a light running and durable machine, and also one the cost of which shall bring it within the means of the small farmer. It has been tried on green grain and has worked well. It is claimed by the inventor that this machine will enable the small farmer to compete successfully with the wheat baron who cuts, threshes and stacks his grain at one operation. The advent of this machine upon the market next season will be watched with interest by thousands of farmers, and if it proves to be what is claimed for it, the manufacturer who secures control of it will have a bonanza.

New Money Orders.

A new, low priced and absolutely safe money order system for the transaction of large or small sums through the mails, went into effect in the United States Post Office department on July 1. The postal note, which has not been at all profitable, either to the transmitters or the government, will then be abolished. The express companies may then look to the laurels of their money order departments.

In form the new money order will be both convenient and beautiful. It is engraved on steel and serves as a good illustration of the tendency recently observed in Uncle Sam toward aestheticism in his official issues of government paper. Contrasted with it, the old form, which has been in use since 1864, is unsightly and hideous.

The schedule of fees to be charged for the new money orders has been reduced to the basis now charged by the various express companies for transmitting money, and will be as follows:

For \$2.50 or less, 3 cents; \$2.50 to \$5, 5 cents; \$5 to \$10, 8 cents; \$10 to \$20, 10 cents; \$20 to \$30, 12 cents; \$30 to \$40, 15 cents; \$40 to \$50, 18 cents; \$50 to \$60, 20 cents; \$60 to \$75, 25 cents; \$75 to \$100, 30 cents.

This reduction of rates for the larger orders (a cut of one-third on the maximum sum) will give the government more business for those orders, for the reason that heretofore the express companies, charging less fees than the government, have obtained that business.

The new money order, by an ingeniously contrived system of coupons, serving as an effective check both upon purchaser and postmaster, will be exempt from all the present embarrassments and imperfections, and is apt to prove a satisfactory solution of the long mooted problem of resuscitating fractional currency for convenience in mail purchases.

Under the new system postmasters will receive a commission of three cents instead of three and a half for each money order issued. The fourth class postmaster will probably be directly benefited by the change, as they have had little or no business in this line heretofore, and the remainder of the 65,000 postmasters in the country will be benefited indirectly by the 30 per cent increase that will doubtless ensue in the volume of the money order business.

For eleven years past the volume and amount of the money order business have remained stationary, the aggregate amount of fees received being about \$1,103,000 every year, with but trifling increase or diminution.



A Common Error.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is a powder (therefore more easily cooked) and the other is not

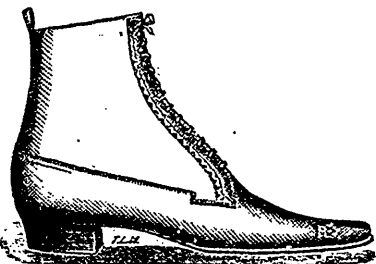
THIS IS WRONG - -
 Take the Yolk from an Egg,
 Take the Oil from the Olive,
WHAT IS LEFT ?
A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.
 —IN COMPARISON—
COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.
O. A. CHOUILLOU,
 12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR. } Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.
Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain.
 Best Hard Wheat only used.
REGINA, N.W.T.

Savage Indians Used to wage war where Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via **The North-Western Line.**

THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in **Fine Boots and Shoes.**
 122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

One of the comforts of life is to have a new Boot or Shoe that fits your foot so nicely and comfortably that you are not conscious that it is the first time you have worn them. Such boots are made by the J. D. King Co. Ltd. in sizes and half sizes, and from two to six different widths. You will find our boots sold by all the principal dealers.

BOECKHS'

BRUSHES & BROOMS
 Always Reliable.

Woodenware,
 Clothes Pins, Wash Boards,
 Tubs and Pails all A 1.

Butter Tubs equal to the best with the required number of Hoops.
Jno. E. Dingman, Agent,
 WINNIPEG.

Robt. Wm. Clark,

BROKER
And Commission Agent,
Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Invited.
 Consignments Solicited.

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MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
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Wines, Liquors and Cigars
 OF THE BEST BRANDS
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CHINA and JAPAN RICE,
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.
 WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL BOSS & CO. - Agents

Crows Fly From point to point by shortest distances so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow **The North-Western Line.**

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WHOLESALE—
 * **Commission and Fruit Merchants,**
 Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,
 Grain, Fruit.
 Consignments Solicited.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ROLLED OATS, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR
 Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Feeds.
QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats, Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or bulk car load lots. **BATCHELOR & QUINE,**
 New Westminster Mills, B.C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.
 Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)
Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
VICTORIA, - - B.C

J. & A. Clearihue,
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—DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
 Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.
Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 536.

Agents Sidsdale Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap, Footlock, Ontario, Teller, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Faridan Washing Dye.
 We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.
 Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

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—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE
 A PERFECT SYSTEM OF
COLD STORAGE.
230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
P.O. BOX NO. 296.

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 OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
 Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE HARVEST = = IS CLOSE TO HAND!

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SUPPLY OF

TWO BUSHEL WHEAT SACKS!

WE HAVE THEM

Jute and Seamless Cotton.

Write us for Samples
and Prices.

|| **W. F. Henderson & Co.**

WINNIPEG.

Agents for The Canada Jute Co., Ltd., Montreal.

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE
"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
MANITOBA.

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WOOL PULLER.

Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool,
Tallow and Senega Root.

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MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

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SPECIALTIES:

LACES,
DRESS GOODS.
KID GLOVES.
SMALLWARES.



IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

MONTREAL.

Northwestern Representative, J. M. McDONALD, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60
1 lb caddies, or 120 halves.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Growers' and Importers,
Write for Samples, **TORONTO.**
GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.
WINNIPEG, - - - MAN.



Ontario Crops.

The last Ontario Government's crop bulletin gives statistics up to August 15. Regarding crops in general the report says:—Our previous bulletin (June 22) was delayed three weeks in order that we might determine the full effects of the excessive rains of May. Since then excessive drought over a large western area has caused a great falling-off in some crops. The reports indicate a more than usual variability in yield and condition. Through the Western Midland and Georgian bay counties, and also in Muskoka and Parry Sound, very great damage has been caused by grasshoppers. Fall sown crops have done very well in all parts of Ontario. Hay has turned out fair to good in quantity and good in quality. Oats and barley are under the average. Corn is now making good growth, and is quite promising. Peas have fared badly; Roots are doing fairly well, except in cases of extra drought and grasshoppers. Fruit is, except in the case of fall apples, quite up to the average.

Fall Wheat.—All things considered, this is probably the most successful crop of the present season. The grain filled fairly well, and harvesting was completed in favorable weather. The harvesting began July 1 in the south-west and ended about August 1 in north and north east.

Spring Wheat.—Reports are quite varied as to spring wheat. The little that is grown in the western half suffered very severely from drought, whereas excessive rains in the east have in some cases done much damage and encouraged rust.

Barley.—The acreage is greater than in 1893. The yield per acre below the average. The excessive drought of the west has caused premature-ripening, with grain small and light, but of good bright color. On the whole there will be available only a limited quantity of plump bright barley for export.

Oats.—From all parts come reports of only a fair yield per acre. The grain is a little light. Destruction by grasshoppers is very commonly reported in the west and north.

Peas.—This crop has suffered the most severely of the spring-sown staple field crops. On the whole the yield of first-class peas will probably be less than for some years past.

Hay and Clover.—The yields per acre of the past three years were as follows: 1891, 0.94; 1892, 1.74; 1893, 1.79 tons per acre. That of the present year is 1.39 tons per acre. The larger portion of the present crop is timothy and native grasses.

Potatoes.—Heavy rains at the time of planting, June frosts, bugs and drought have combined to make the yield of potatoes small in western Ontario. Some correspondents report only half a crop. In the eastern portion of the province the reports are much more favorable, in some localities the yield being most encouraging.

Roots.—Roots generally are thin, backward and generally unpromising in the west owing to the drought. From York east to the Ottawa river roots continue to improve in appearance, and some most encouraging reports have been received from Frontenac, Carleton and other counties in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group.

Fruit.—Correspondents are not unanimous regarding the various fruits, but the general condition may be thus summarized. Apples, notwithstanding the profusion of blossoms, will not be a heavy crop. Plums are in fair condition in the Niagara district, where they get special attention, but other sections report much injury from curculio. Pears will give a fair yield, taking the province over, although considerable blight is reported in the west. Peaches are fair to good, early sorts especially yielding largely. Grapes will hardly be up to their summer average, owing to early summer frosts, although in some sections there is promise of an abundant yield. The rose bug has

been doing damage to some vineyards. Small fruits have been fair, except wild sorts, which have suffered from drought. In fact rain and cold weather at the season of blossoming and fertilization and drought during midsummer have hindered the orchards from fulfilling early expectations.

Pastures and Live Stock.—The most favorable reports concerning pastures come from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, but even there the fields were becoming dry. In the remainder of the province, but more particularly in the western groups, serious alarm is felt as to the extent of the drought. Several correspondents state that the milk flow has fallen off fully one third. Pastures hardly deserve the name, they are so brown; and some correspondents say that the aftermath will be almost nothing unless early rains come. Grasshoppers have been bad in Huron and Bruce and in the Georgian Bay and West Midland groups, as well as in Halton and more eastern counties. The hornly is reported in nearly every group, and has been very annoying. Notwithstanding these drawbacks live stock are reported in a healthy condition generally, although very thin. Butter has been scarce in some districts, but cheese factories have been largely patronized. Judging by the returns our farmers are giving closer attention to dairying than ever before.

Area and yield of field crops.—The average yields for 1894 are based on reports dated August 15. These are subject to revision after threshing. The following shows the estimated yield for 1894, compared with the yield for 1893, and also the average yield for the years 1882 to 1893:

	Year.	Yield per acre.
		Bush.
Fall wheat	1894	21.6
	1893	19.2
	1882-94	20.0
Spring wheat	1894	16.1
	1893	11.7
	1882-92	15.2
Barley	1894	22.7
	1893	21.0
	1882-93	25.7
Oats	1894	30.4
	1893	30.3
	1882-93	34.6
Rye	1894	15.7
	1893	14.5
	1882-93	16.1
Peas	1894	17.5
	1893	19.2
	1882-93	20.4
Beans	1894	14.6
	1893	13.6
	1882-93	17.1
Hay and clover	1894	1.39
	1893	1.79
	1882-93	1.43

The total area under the above crops is 8,230,139 acres, as compared with 8,054,612 acres in 1893. The area devoted to pasture is 2,713,741 acres, an increase of 101,661 acres over 1893.

Farm labor and wages.—While a lowering tendency is perceptible in the matter of wage all around, yet the rates prevailing appear more uniform throughout Ontario than formerly. The average rates of wages for harvest hands throughout the province appear to be about as follows: Per day, with board, 90 cents to \$1; per month (four to six months), with board, \$15 to \$18; without board, \$18 to \$26. In cases of exceptional ability, however, as high as \$25 to \$30 is reported as being paid.

The last issue for August of the Toronto Monetary times is a very handsome number. This journal has recently adopted a new form of "make-up," and with the assistance of a new dress of type presents a decidedly improved appearance.

A Big Apricot Crop.

Los Angeles Times. It looks as if before long the apricot would figure as one of the most valuable products of the state. It is estimated that the dried apricot crop of the state this year will be worth in round figures no less than \$2,000,000. The fruit will be carefully graded, for the first time this season. This is a job which has been undertaken by the San Francisco-Fruit Exchange, and it will undoubtedly result in obtaining better prices for the fruit in the East, as purchasers will have more confidence. It has been decided in principle that there shall be four grades of the dried apricot—prime, standard, choice and fancy—The last named being the highest class. As yet only the standard has been fixed.—those apricots falling below it being considered prime. The higher grades of the fruit are received later, in August and September, and will be classified in a week or two.

It is reported that the growers in some sections, such as Winters and Vacaville, are holding out for 10 cents a pound for their dried apricots, and that in some sections, owing to the railroad strike, the fruit is overripe and has been badly dried.

In the course of a detailed article on the outlook for the present apricot crop, the San Francisco Examiner says:

A large share of the apricot product is now dried. The later sections—such as the Santa Clara Valley—are now in the midst of drying. The quantity of this year's product of dried apricots is estimated variously at from 700 to 1,000 twelve-ton carloads, or from 8,000 to 12,000 tons. The largest dried-apricot yield ever produced in California was the crop of 1891, which aggregated about 6,000 tons. Owing to comparatively short fruit crop in the eastern states and to nearly if not quite all of our product of dried apricots and other dried fruits of the crop of 1893 having been consumed, California producers were in hopes of getting good prices, especially for all the early stock. Some shipments were made the very last of June, but on account of the railroad strike none of these shipments got outside of California. In the meantime the pressure to sell by growers was great, owing to many causes, first of which was their failure to realize on green fruit shipments, which were entirely stopped, together with all other shipments, by the railroad strike.

World's Wheat Crops.

In reply to an inquiry Beerbohm's London list gives the following totals showing the world's wheat production for year mentioned:

Year.	Bushels.
1893	2,408,000,000
1892	2,400,000,000
1891	2,368,000,000
1890	2,240,000,000
1889	2,144,000,000
1888	2,208,000,000
1887	2,304,000,000
1887	2,120,000,000
1885	2,040,000,000
1884	2,182,000,000
1883	2,000,000,000
1882	2,200,000,000
1881	1,984,000,000
1877	2,000,000,000
1873	1,760,000,000

Beerbohm makes the following comment:—From this return, which for the most part is founded on official returns, it will be seen that in no previous years has the production so far exceeded the average consumption as in the past three years. There have been years like 1884 and 1887 in which far more wheat was produced than was required, but these followed by comparatively lean years, during which the surplus was consumed, whereas for the three past years the production of wheat has evidently been greatly in excess of the world's requirements.

J. & T. BELL
FINE
BOOTS & SHOES
MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and
British Columbia,

L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.



Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

Sold by Turner, Mackend. & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

FARMERS !

DO NOT be led astray by reports circulated throughout the country that a shortage in Binder Twine is probable. We will have ample Supplies to meet all requirements.

We Guarantee . . .
Low Prices,
Standard Brands,
Liberal Treatment.

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequaled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY
FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL. HAS NO EQUAL.

STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of
"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers; you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

Each bag guaranteed. Sewn with our Special Twine, Red White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.

K

FARMERS' WHEAT BAG!

Will hold two bushels and tie easily.

Our K Bag is fast superseding the seamless cottons, and is nearly 50 PER CENT. CHEAPER, and will leave the retailer a far better margin of profit.

Quotations and Samples on application to our Manitoba and Northwest Agents:

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg.

DOMINION BAG COY. LTD., MONTREAL.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

Importers of Rice, Sacks, Japan, Indian and China Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Business Review.

Sept. 3, 1894.

The business of the week has been fully up to that of the previous six days, and the month's business is far in excess of the previous month. There is not so much complaint of tight money, and a better feeling prevails among the wholesale men, some of whom are extending their business, chief among them being Mr. Stewart who is building a smoke house to add to his already large plant. The volume of trade in the shipping world is not falling off. News from the interior indicate that mining operations are still very active, expensive new testing machinery being constantly shipped to the mines. Great faith is shown in the city of Vancouver by the large number of handsome blocks that are being erected this fall, besides commodious dwellings that are being built in every part of the city. The canners were very much disappointed at the department refusing to extend the season for salmon fishing. For several days after the season closed there was plenty of fish in the river in good condition, which would have enabled the canners to equal the packs of the best previous years. In one respect it was as well that the season closed when it did, as there was a terrible waste going on and the enormous quantities of offal thrown into the river was causing a great deal of typhoid fever, the fever ward at the hospital at Vancouver being full now of these patients. Every year in British Columbia typhoid fever claims it's victims through this cause alone. The salmon pack of British Columbia for 1894 totals 445,000 cases as compared with 593,000 last year, of this 355,000 go to the United Kingdom, 55,000 to Canada and 25,000 to Australia, and 10,000 to other points. The Fraser river catch was 317,000, the northern rivers aggregating 127,000. One half of the pack has been sold, the rest being held for an advance which is confidently expected. Latest prices in the United Kingdom are 17s. 6d. to 18s. and 6d. for talls and 19s. 6d. to 20s for flats. The total pick of flats was 55,000 cases. The milkmen are highly indignant over a by-law being put into effect in the city regulating the sale of milk by inspection and license. They have held several meetings and passed violently worded resolutions concurring Dr. Thomas the promoter of the by law all to no effect however. The by-law is to be enforced. During the sitting of the health committee; a number of milkmen invaded the room where the city fathers were in session and asked them to allow them to frame a by-law, this was refused, when one of them ventured the information that Dr. Thomas did not know tuberculosis milk when he saw it. Mr. Thomas then asked this particular milk vendor what he called that, holding up at the time a bottle of muddy looking, horribly smelling milk. The milk vendor in question seizing the bottle drank deep of its contents and wiping his lips, dryly remarked, "Don't you know the look and smell of the milk of cows as has been feedin' on skunk cabbage yet."

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—Australian butter, 23c; California cheese, 14c; Manitoba dairy butter, 15 to 18c; Eastern creamery, 22c; Canadian, cheese, 3c.

Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are THOROUGHLY WATER PROOF and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



CURED MEATS.—Upward tendency. Hams, 15c; breakfast bacon, 15c; backs 12c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 12c; smoked sides, 11c; Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$23.

FISH.—Prices are: Sockeye salmon, 6c; spring Salmon, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 4 to 5c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; blotters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c. No cod in market. Crabs 6c doz.

VEGETABLES.—New potatoes, \$18 per ton; onions, silver skins, 1c; cabbage, 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, 3 to 4c a lb. Quantities of vegetables in market.

EGGS.—Fresh, 25c; eastern case, 15c.

FRUITS.—Lemons, California, scarce and firm, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Australian \$3.00; California oranges, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Australian, \$2.50; peaches, \$1.00; California apples, \$1.25 to \$1.50; plums, 50c to \$1.00; local prunes, \$1; tomatoes, 5c lb.; cucumbers, \$1.50; pineapples, per dozen, \$2.00; coconuts, per dozen, 60c; apricots, per box, \$1; pears, per box, \$1.20; grapes, \$1.30 to \$1.50; melons, 30 to 50c.

FLOUR.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.75. The Columbia Flouring Mills closed down. Oregon, \$3.75; Oak Lake patent, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.70.

GRAIN.—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$31; United States oats, \$30; wheat, \$25; hay, \$10 on bank. Local hay crop promises to be plentiful. New oats next week.

MEAL.—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-lb, \$2.55.

GROUND FEED.—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$24.00; feed wheat, United States, \$16 per ton. Add freight and duty on the stuff from the United States.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$21; oil cake, \$39.

DRESSED MEAT.—Beef, 7c to 7c; mutton, 8c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.00.

LIVE STOCK.—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3 to 3c; sheep, 3c; hogs, 6 to 7c; cows, 2c.

SUGARS.—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lump, 5c; granulated 4c; extra C, 4c; fancy yellow, 4c; yellow, 4c; golden C, 3c.

SYRUPS.—30 gallon barrels, 2c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10, 3 gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Business Notes.

J. W. Harvey, dry goods. New Westminster, has assigned in trust to C. G. Major.

Eli Beams, contractor, Victoria, has assigned in trust to John Fullerton.

W. R. Clark, auctioneer, Victoria, is dead.

The business of E. B. Hill & Co., feed and produce, Victoria, has been closed.

W. H. Jones, candy, etc., Victoria, has suffered loss by fire.

Mrs. C. S. Powell, restaurant, Victoria, is advertising the business for sale.

The effects of D. Campbell & Co., tailor, Victoria, are advertised for sale by chattel mortgages.

Hammil & McLeod, sash and door factory, Armstrong, have dissolved.

Thos. Peters, of Peters & Fox, hotel, Nanaimo, is reported to have left town.

B. Wrede has opened the Queen's hotel at New Westminster.

C. E. Smith, commission and fruit dealer, has started business at Vancouver.

B. Simon, tailor, Vancouver, has assigned.

Charles Mariset, Colonist hotel, Victoria, is closed out for rent.

Teas.

Mail advices from London under date of Aug. 2 state that the quality of offerings of Indian teas during the previous fortnight had shown considerable improvement, but that after making allowances for this a general advance must be quoted, especially for pekoes and pekoo souchongs, which closed 3 to 4d dearer. Broken pekoes were not so keenly competed for as the leaf tea, but common pekoo souchong and pekoo show a slight recovery on the previous low quotations. The Ceylon teas, finest broken pekoes, showed 1 to 2d. advance, and medium kinds 1d. The demand for medium and fine pekoes has been strong, those goods marking fully 1d. per lb. advance. Common grades are 3 to 4c. per lb. up for the fortnight. In China teas the demand for Keemun kinds continued strong, and these grades were readily saleable at fully previous rates. In consequence of the advance in Indian and Ceylon descriptions, the attention of the trade has been taken to the same grades of China tea, and a moderate business has resulted in both old and new season's teas. The latest China telegrams with export figures are dated August 1st, and showed the total shipments from all ports amounted to 22,800,000 lbs., against 31,000,000 lbs. at the same time last year, and 33,000,000 lbs. in 1892.

The estate of C. W. Morrow, general store, Ignace, has been sold out W. A. McLeod.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Clearing Sale of - - -

BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES,

WITH IRON OR RUBBER TIRES, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

WRITE FOR TRADE DISCOUNTS

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat.—New red wheat is quoted at 51 1-2c, middle freights west, and new whites at 52c. Old cars are passing at these figures. Old winter wheat offers freely at 54c west. Mountbats are quiet and easy at 68c for car lots of No. 1 hard west and 70c for car lots east.

Flour.—Straight rollers, in wood. Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.70.

Millfeed.—Shorts are in active demand, Toronto freights, at \$16.50 and bran at \$13. City mills quote ton lots of shorts at \$17 and of bran at \$14. Shorts are selling all the way from \$15 to \$19 a ton at country mills.

Oatmeal.—Unchanged at \$4 for car lots of rolled oats in bags on track and \$4.20 for broken oats.

Oats.—Street prices are up from 1 to 3c from previous sales. The feeling is generally firmer, but car lot prices have not advanced. New white oats west are quoted at 26c and mixed at 25c.

Barley.—The general impression now is that the color will be bright, and the weight, while not extra heavy, will be up to standard, except in a few districts. Bids were received from across the lakes to-day for various grades, which would net back the shipper from 40 to 45c at interior points. Feed barley is in moderate demand at 38c west and 39 to 40c east.

Eggs.—Five case lots sold from 9½ to 10c and single cases at 10½ to 10¾c.

Potatoes.—Car lots on track are quoted at 55 to 60c, and wagon loads are being taken by dealers at the same prices.

Dressed Meats.—Quotations are: Beef, fore, 4½ to 5c, and hinds 7 to 8c; mutton, carcass, 4½ to 5c; spring lamb, 6 to 8c; veal, 7 to 8c; pork, \$6.75 to \$7.25 per cwt.

Cured Meats.—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$17.50; short cut, \$18.50; shoulder, mess, \$15; clear, mess, \$15; bacon, long clear, case lots, 8 to 8½c; ton lots, 8c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 8½ to 8¾c, tubs, 9½ to 9¾c; pails, 9½c, and compounds, in pails, 7½c, and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 1½ for large, 12½c for medium and 12½ for small; bellies, 12½c; rolls, 9½c; backs, 12½c; picnic hams, 9c; green hams, 11c.

Butter.—Receipts continue only moderate and all dairy and creamery, any way choice, meets with a ready sale at full prices. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 17 to 18c; good to choice 15 to 17c; store-packed tubs, choice, 15c; inferior to medium, 12 to 13½c; large dairy rolls, 17c; pound rolls, 20 to 21c; creamery pounds, 22 to 23c; creamery tubs, 19½ to 21c.

Cheese.—Demand is fair and prices stiff. From 10½ to 10¾c is now being paid for round lots in outside markets.—Empire, Sept 1.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned Goods.—Business is quiet all round for vegetables. Tomatoes and peas are selling at 85 to 90c, and corn at 90c. There is a good demand for salmon at \$1.15 to \$1.30 for falls and \$1.35 to \$1.40 for flats. The market is strong. Lobster is quiet and unchanged. We quote: Tall tins, \$1.80 to \$2.00; \$2.40 to 2.50 for flats; and \$1.35 for new flats, ½'s. Canned fruits are quiet and unchanged. We quote: Peaches, \$3.00 to 3.25 for 3's, \$2 to 2.25 for 2's; raspberries \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to 2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to 1.10, gallons \$2.65, to \$2.80 and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to 1.40.

Coffee.—There are no new features. Business is quiet, with good grades of Rio scarce. We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 20½ to 22c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Rice.—The price of Japan rice has advanced equal to ½c per lb. in primary markets owing to the war. There has been no change here. Business is quiet. We quote:—"D" 3½ to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5½c to 6½c tapioca, 4½ to 4¾c.

Spices.—There is still a fair reasonable trade doing at unchanged prices. We quote: Pure black pepper, 12 to 14c; pure white, 20 to 25c; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c; cream of tartar, 20 to 25c per lb.

Sugar.—Sugar is ½c dearer than a week ago, there having been two advances of ½c each since last review. The ruling figures are now 4½ to 4¾c for granulated and 3¾c up for yellows. These advances have stimulated the demand somewhat, but still the volume of business is not as large as jobbers would like to see it. To induce business there is still some cutting being done. Some houses are said to be not even getting the advance of a month ago. Low grade yellows are scarce, some of the refiners having none. Raw sugars are quiet at 3½c.

Syrups.—There are not many syrups to be had, and prices are firm. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Tea.—Stimulated by the advances in primary markets, jobbers here are asking higher prices for Japan tea. The movement continues brisk in new season's Japan tea at 18 to 21c for medium, and 30 to 35c for high priced teas. There is very little new season's Japan left in first hands. Low grade new season's tea at about 15 to 18c is expected to arrive every day, and a good demand is anticipated for it. Low grade old season's Japan tea is obtainable at 12½ to 15c. Low grade Ceylon teas have been moving freely, and there is a fair and increasing movement in Indian and Ceylon teas at from 17 to 35c. China blacks are quiet,

and those principally selling range from 15 to 25c. Young Hysons are quiet at 12 to 27c.

Dried Fruits.—Valencia raisins on spot are gradually getting into smaller compass, some of the houses being cleaned out completely. The few there are consist of off stalk, and those who have them are getting 6½ to 6¾c. Advice from Denia state that the outlook for the new crop continues good, the fruit so far coming into the market in limited quantities. There is a good demand for currants, better than is usual on account of the scarcity of Valencia raisins. The first shipment of new season's currants was made on Tuesday last from Patras. It will be about four or five weeks before it reaches here. Quotations are: Provincials, 3½ to 4c in barrels, half barrels, 3½ to 4½c; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in barrels, and 4½ to 5c in half barrels; Patras, 5 to 5½c in brls, 6½ to 5¾c in half brls, 5 to 6½c in cases; Vostizzas 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases. Prunes are quiet and unchanged. We quote: U's, 5½ to 5¾c; B's, 7½c; bags 3¾c; casks 4½ to 5c. Cables quote the Trieste market easier.

Salt.—Trade is firm, although the pickle crop will not be as good as was anticipated, hence the demand for coarse salt will not be as strong as usual in the fall. Prices are unchanged and as follows: Dairy, \$1.50, special grade; brls, 90 to 95c; coarse sacks, 68c; fine sacks, 70c; American rock, \$10 per ton.—Canadian Grocer, Aug. 30.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle.—By noon nothing was left on the market except a few odds and ends. Prices were about ½c better than on Tuesday. Medium to choice loads sold for 3½ to 4c, and some extra good ones at 4½c.

Butchers' Cattle.—The quality of to-day's run was poor, but the run was light and the demand for any sort of cattle was keen. Prices were about ½c better all round. Thin grass cattle sold from 2½ to 2¾c; medium loads, from 3 to 3½c; good to choice loads, at \$3.35 to 3½, and picked lots at 3¾c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Export sheep were all snapped up in the morning at full Tuesday's figures. Ewes and weathers sold at 3½c, and rams at 3c. The recent low prices of rams acted as a deterrent to receipts. The supply to-day was short, and prices advanced from 50 to 75c a head in consequence. The range to-day was from \$2 to \$3. A small picked lot of extra heavy lambs sold yesterday at \$3.40.

Hogs.—Demand was active and all sold at rather better than Tuesday's figures. Choice long lean hogs of 160 to 220 lbs, weighed of car, sold at \$5.50 to \$5.60; a few extras bringing top figure. Mixed lots sold at \$5.20 to \$5.30; thick fat at \$5 to \$5.10; stores, \$4.75 to \$4.80, sows at \$4.25, and stage at \$2.50 to \$2.75.—Empire Aug. 31.

Montreal Markets.

Flour.—Buyers appear to be satisfied that the price of flour cannot go any lower, and consequently are purchasing more freely at old prices. In Ontario straight roller flour there have been sales of car lots on track here at \$2.85 to \$2.95 as to brand; but in broken lots delivered, higher prices are obtained. Low grade flour is very scarce, and there is not sufficient to meet the demand. There is still some export demand, over 7,000 sacks being received here on Wednesday for through shipment to England. Some local shipments are also going forward for the English market. We quote prices nominal as follows: Patent spring \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario Patent \$3.10 to \$3.30; Straight roller, \$2.85 to \$3.10; Extra, \$2.40 to \$2.60; Superfines, \$2.15 to \$2.35 City Strong Bakers, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Manitoba Bakers, \$3.15 to \$3.40; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.30 to \$1.40; Straight Rollers, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Oatmeal.—The market is easier in sympathy with the oat market, and we reduce our outside quotations 50 per bbl on granulated standard and rolled. We quote as follows: Rolled and granulated \$1.35 to \$1.45. In bags, granulated and roller are quoted at \$2.15 to \$2.20, and standard at \$2.10 to \$2.15. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.40 to \$3.60.

Bean, etc.—It is difficult to fill orders for bean owing to the scarcity of supplies. Several car lots were sold at \$18 on track here, one car being placed at \$15.75. Shorts are also very scarce, and sales have been made at \$18 to \$19. Moultrie is quoted at \$20 to \$21.00.

Wheat—Here prices are purely nominal at 69c to 70c for No. 1 hard, and 58c to 59c for No. 2 winter wheat.

Oats.—The market has an easy look, a few cars of new being placed at 33½ to 34c for local account; for export account 32c is the quoted rate. Old No. 2 oats of course bring more money for the local trade.

Barley.—Feed barley is firm at 47c to 48c. Malting barley is quiet but firm at 50c to 55c.

Pork, lard, etc.—We quote: Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$18 to \$20; Canada short cut light, per bbl, \$18 to \$19.50; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl, \$18.50 to \$19; Extra mess beef, per bbl, \$12.25 to \$12.50; Plate beef, per bbl, \$16.25 to \$16.50; Hams, per lb, 9½ to 10½c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; Bacon, per lb, 10 to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 8½ to 9c.

Butter.—There has been some enquiry for creamery for the Pacific coast; but unfortunately there is very little demand for the English trade which is what we depend on for the disposition of the large stocks in store here. In creamery a few purchases have been made at 19c for round quantities, one lot bringing a fraction over that figure at the factory. Sales of August goods have been made at 18½ to 19c; but for the last half factorymen are asking more money. There is very little doing in dairy, although we hear of the sales of a lot of Western milk selected at 16c; prices ranging from 14 to 16c as to quality. We quote prices as follows: Creamery, .18 to 19c; Eastern townships dairy, 16 to 17½c; Western, 14 to 16c. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

Cheese.—Although prices are firm at the late advance, there are some indications of a tired feeling as if most of the energy applied to the hoisting of prices had been expended. There have been sales of finest colored Western on spot at 10½ to 10¾c; but in order to command the outside figure, quality has to be perfection. Holders, however, are now asking 10c. Contracting is still going on east of Toronto, and we hear of 10½c being paid for August and 10c for September and October. Finest Western colored, 10½ to 10¾c; Finest Western white, 10½ to 10¾c; Finest Quebec colored, 10½c;

do, white, 10½c; under grades, 9 to 10c. The above prices show quite an advance over those of last week, but it should be remembered that they represent a better class of goods.

Eggs.—Sales of choice fresh stock in 50 case lots at 9½c and in single cases at 10 to 11c. Fresh nearby guaranteed boiling stock brings more money. Inferior stock is quoted at 7 to 8c. Since the United States duty of 3c has been settled, it is believed that most of the Prince Edward Island stock will go to Boston, so that dealers do not look for any more goods from that quarter. A few shipments continue to go forward from this place to England.

Hides.—Competition between hide dealers continues unabated, as high as 4½c and 4¾c having been paid butchers for No. 1 light and 5½c for heavy steers. For No. 1 light, however, tanners will only pay 4½c, sales of car lots having been made at that figure. Those dealers, therefore, who buy butchers 4½c lose money. The regular dealers' rate is 4c, which we believe most of the dealers are paying. The fight over lambskins is still in progress, one dealer threatening to put up prices to 60c. We quote prices as follows:—Light hides at 4c for No. 1 3c for No. 2 2c for No. 3 to dealers, and 3c more to tanners. Heavy hides are quoted at 4½ to 5½c; calf, 5c to 6c; lambskins, 40c to 45c.

Wool.—Now that the United States Tariff question is practically settled, dealers in Canadian wool will have a good chance to get rid of the heavy stocks that are in the West. United States buyers are expected here in a few days to inspect several lots of wool. Some good sales of Cape have been made during the week on a basis of 14c to 15½c. We quote prices as follows: Greasy Cape 15c to 16c; Canadian fleece 17c to 20c; B.A. scoured 26c to 32c. In pulled wool, 20c to 21½c is quoted for supers, extra 23c to 26c; Northern wool 11c to 12c.—Trade Bulletin Aug. 31.

The Dairy Commissioner's Report.

The annual report of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Mr. James W. Robertson, which can be had through Farmers' Institutes and on application to the department at Ottawa, will be found well worth study by dairymen and agriculturalists generally. Dealing as it does with cheese and butter making, the feeding of stock, the raising of forage crops, the shipping of dairy products, eggs and poultry to Great Britain, the report is valuable not only to the farmer but to the merchant, both of whom can profit by the information which it imparts. This detailed account of his stewardship is an attestation of Mr. Robertson's application to the duties of his department, and shows what one earnest man, active in any interest, can do. It is satisfactory to know that he met with encouragement in all parts of the country and found an increasing interest in the dairying service which promises much to the farming community. He found the movement in favor of the manufacture of butter during winter in factories where cheese making has been carried on during the summer months growing stronger in the rural communities, and the four butter making stations of Mount Elgin, Woodstock, Wellman's Corners and London, in Ontario, and the stations in operation in the other provinces, reported increased supplies of material. The benefits to be derived from co-operative dairying are emphasized by Mr. Robertson, and the advantages derivable from this combination of effort are fully set forth. The co-operative plan of operating, by dividing the cost among many, puts participation in the profits of butter making within reach of every farmer, who unaided and of his own means would not be able to engage in the industry. Under this arrangement the milk from the herds is conveyed to one central farm, where a dairy building has been erected, and the butter is made by an expert butter maker. This is the most feasible and suitable, and at the

same time the most economical and profitable method for adoption, and Mr. Robertson's aim is to fix deeply that idea in the minds of agriculturalists.

The agreement which the department, through Mr. Robertson, enters into with the proprietors of cheese factories and the patrons who supply milk for butter making provides that the company owning the premises are to put the boiler room into frost proof condition; the Dairy Commissioner agrees to pay \$100 as rent for the use of the premises and such apparatus as he desires to use; the Commissioner agrees to put into the factory the additional apparatus and equipment necessary for the manufacture of butter, and such equipment may become the property of the company when the butter making season ends at a price to be agreed upon, or he can remove the same; and the Commissioner agrees to leave the building in as good state for cheese making as when he took possession of it for butter making; the Commissioner agrees to manufacture butter from the milk furnished at the rate of 3 cents a pound of butter, and he agrees to sell the product to the best of his ability, and to pay to patrons who supply milk the proceeds from the sale in proportion to the quantity of butter which is obtained from the milk furnished by each patron; at the end of each month the patrons will be paid an advance of 15 cents per pound of butter of the amount owing them, and they will receive each day the skim milk residue. This is an encouraging agreement and shows that the Dominion Government is commendably active in aiding this important industry, destined to become a leading one in this province.

The report, which every farmer should have, treats of the following subjects: the feeding of steers, the fattening of swine, experimental dairy work, the forty acre lot, all pertaining to the dairy business, and these are supplemented by lectures and addresses, the mission to Great Britain, summary of business at the experimental dairy stations, Canadian dairy products at the World's Fair, the reports of the assistant Dairy Commissioner and the superintendents of experimental dairying, all filled with practical information.

OF 100 ACRES.

A Manitoba farmer, writing to the Farmers' Advocate says: I keep from 25 to 30 milch cows, and as many young cattle, on 100 acres, which I feed principally with soiling crops and roots I leave my cows coming in about the 1st March and raise twenty calves, giving them new milk for one month, then skim milk and middlings to the first of May. Next, feed them middlings to the 1st of September, and then let them run on grass until it becomes cold enough to house them. They are then worth \$8 each, being \$160 for all. During the month that I feed the calves skim milk I make butter, the heard yielding about 21 pounds per day, which I sell at 20c per pound being \$126 for the month. I then send milk to the cheese factory for six months which brings me in \$34.7 per cow, being for all \$1,033.10. I then make butter to the middle of January, making of and average of fourteen pounds per day, being 1,064 pounds which I sell at 23 cents per pound amounting to \$344.72 giving me a grand total for calves, butter and cheese, of \$1,664. Any person on as small a farm as 100 acres should not keep sheep. I did for a while, but found they were too hard on the pasture, and did not do well on tilage. I keep twelve brood sows which farrow in April; they generally average seven, which I sell at six months old; they then dress 155 pounds I sold for \$6 50 per 100 pounds, being \$345.30. I have the old ones for the market in August, they average 325 pounds each which is generally worth \$6.00 per hundred which is \$234 for old pigs.

As for poultry, I never reckon what they make, but I keep 40 hens and it takes them all for home use.

RAILWAY RATES IN DAKOTA.

(Continued from page 1230.)

circumstances it costs at least \$6 per acre to raise wheat in North Dakota, and, to my personal knowledge, farmers in North Dakota have not been able to pay the interest on their debts, to say nothing of the principal, and, after harvesting and the returns were in, they have been forced to borrow money to defray their expenses through the winter. General Solicitor Grover, of the Great Northern, stated in reply, that the rates charged by the Great Northern, and the income secured therefrom, were not sufficient to defray the operating expenses of the road, and that without the incomes derived from the coal mines in Montana and the trans-continental line, the company could not be able to pay its operating expenses and the interest on its bonds. He denied that the farmers had a right to expect the railroads to share their loss when wheat was selling for only 45c, while they would not be willing to pay a larger rate when wheat was selling for 80c. General Manager Kondrick, of the Northern Pacific, followed very much in the same strain, concluding by stating that his road had reduced rates as much as it could, and that it had got to the end of its rope. A further reduction in rates on the Northern Pacific was impossible. Traffic Manager Martin, of the Soo, and General Freight Agent Moore, of the Milwaukee, presented the matter from the standpoint of their respective roads. Commissioners Boehler, Mills and Liggett, of the Minnesota board of railroad commissioners, and Ward Ames, of the Duluth board of trade, were also present. The conference was anything but satisfactory to the farmers who were present and participated in the discussion, and when the railroad representatives said they could not, and would not reduce the rates, their manner seemed to imply that they meant just what they said."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The low price of binder twine this year is a matter for general satisfaction in Manitoba where it is a commodity of such importance to the farmers. The price this year, in comparison with the cost of twine a few years ago, will allow of quite a saving. The saving this year on twine, on the present estimates of crop areas, when compared with the high prices of a few years ago, would amount to over \$300,000 in Manitoba alone. The area requiring twine this year is say 1,500,000, which at 2½ pounds of twine to the acre would represent 3,750,000 pounds of twine required. Years past twine cost from 15 to 20c per pound. This year it has cost mostly from 8 to 9½c, or an average of say 9c per pound. There is a conflict of authority as to who should receive credit for the reduction. The Patrons claim it all, while others claim that it is due to the action of the Dominion government in reducing the duty and establishing a twine factory at Kingston. Perhaps all of these influences have done something toward reducing the price of twine, but the principal reason for the reduction is no doubt the natural outcome of commercial events. There has been a decline in the value of nearly all leading commercial commodities during recent years, and it would have been strange if binder twine had not shown similar conditions, quite aside from any special efforts made to reduce the price of the commodity.

At the recent meeting at Fargo, North Dakota, to discuss railway freight rates, it was claimed that grain rates in North Dakota and Minnesota were 2 to 3c higher than in Mani-

toba. The Commercial pointed this out in an article on wheat rates, which appeared in this journal on August 20. Compare, for instance, the rate of 22 cents per 100 pounds on grain from Langdon to Minneapolis, over the Great Northern, distance 412 miles, with the rate of 17 cents from Winnipeg to Fort William, distance 426 miles. A strong point made at the Fargo meeting was the declaration that the roads transport grain from Manitoba for 2 to 3 cents less per 100 pounds than the same roads charge in North Dakota. This probably has reference to the lines of the Northern Pacific in Manitoba.

The territorial legislature is offering a bonus for a machine for constructing fire guards. At present there is no machine which can be used for the cheap and speedy construction of fire guards, with the object of preventing the spread of prairie fires. It is thought that by offering a bonus, some mechanical genius will be induced to invent such a machine. Following are the conditions required: A machine which can be handled by not more than two men; that will, in passing over the ground once, create a fire guard at least eight feet in width, and cover not less than twenty miles per day; that any material consumed will not exceed a cost of \$1 per day.

The first legal labor day holiday in Canada, was duly celebrated on Sept. 3. At the last session of Parliament the day was made a legal holiday throughout Canada, and hereafter Labor Day will be one of the institutions of this country. The day was celebrated in Winnipeg with a procession and sports in the parks. The setting aside of one day in each year as a legal labor day holiday, is something of a recognition of the claims of labor. The celebration of the day will no doubt tend to strengthen the bond of union among the different labor organizations, as through it they will all be brought together on that day.

The Patrons' Twine.

The Editor, THE COMMERCIAL:

I notice in your issue of September 3, an article headed "The Patrons' Twine" which is unjust, unfair and untrue. You say that the Patrons' twine only measured 500 feet to the pound. Now sir, 5 different samples were measured by 5 disinterested parties, and went a trifle over 600 feet and one 535 feet, and the twine was guaranteed 600 feet to us and we gave the same guarantee, and up to date we have not one half dozen complaints; and you compare it with the Erison twine, called Maple Leaf. Now I ask in all fairness where would our farmers have been if they had been depending upon this twine, because you know and everybody knows that 50 per cent. or over of the crop was out before a bundle of this twine was in the country, and it is doubtful if it would have come then had not certain interested ones seen a chance to make a little political capital out of it. As to our twine being a lower grade than the Maple Leaf, Mr. Connor himself stated that the Patrons' Twine was fully 75 per cent. manilla.

Then you go on to state that this twine was sold in car lots at 8½c per pound. Mr. Wm. Johnston of Brandon showed me an invoice, where it cost him 9c per pound, and we can prove where twine was sold at 10, 11 and 12c per pound and some of it Maple Leaf too.

Then you make another untrue deduction, you say we paid 8½c while another paid 8½c,

now the truth is we asked for tenders for 500, 000 pounds of twine for this season. The tenders to be opened on June 7, we had offers in sealed envelopes as follows: McCormick, 600 feet, manilla, 9c delivered at provincial points; Plymouth twine, 600 feet, manilla, 8.81c duty and freight paid; Consumers Cordage Co., Blue Ribbon, 8c cast f. o. b. Montreal, with a freight rate running from 72c to \$1.11 per 100 pounds, and some of their agents which tendered asked from 9 to 9.45 for the same twine, while the Massey-Harris Co. sent a letter saying that they could not quote them but would have a full stock of American and Canadian twines and they would likely quote us in a few days. Northwestern Cordage Co., St. Paul, 8½c car lots provincial points, freight and duty paid. This was the twine we purchased and would have preferred dealing with a Canadian firm. But last year we could neither get the twine here on time neither could we get delivery of it without paying the cash before our was opened. The Northwest Cordage Co. gave delivery of the car on acceptance of draft at 10 days, a consideration that gave them the contract, considering our trouble of last year. Then you try to make out we paid \$9,000 more than we should have done, which is not true. The Patrons' twine was as good in quality and length as either the Maple Leaf or Blue Ribbon and we could not bring in 200 tons as you state, but only 170 tons. Then you speak about the margin taken by the exacting of 30 per pound while the dealers charge 10, but you don't tell your readers that the car lot dealer takes this 30 and the retailer another 30, while the Patrons' pay all local freights, pay all distributing charges and exchanges, etc. Out of the 30, The Commercial, in fact, in a previous issue, I am informed that you stated that grave doubts existed whether this money did not go into the pockets of the handlers instead of the association's treasury. Now sir, we want you to understand, that you have no ground for such false statements and we defy you or any of those who hitherto large profits we have interfered to prove anything either against myself personally or against our order. Hoping you will see your way clear to do us justice, we ask for nothing more. Would you tell us the difference in raw material prices this year and five years ago. Farmers are paying nearly 50c less now. Has the raw material been reduced correspondingly? Why did not the Commercial in the interests of the consuming public publish the following facts at the time.

1890 f. o. b. cars Montreal freight paid to Provincial points, 14cots, price to the consumer 18, 19 and 20cots. 1891 Cordage Co., 12cots, consumer paid 15 and 16cots. 1892 Cordage Co., 11cots, consumer paid 14 and 15cots. 1893 Cordage Co., 10½cots, consumer paid from 11 to 13 cots, here is where the patrons come in.

Where, if you please, did their 3 to 5cots per lb go too. Answer and oblige,

Yours truly,

CHAS. BRAITHWAITE.

Portage la Prairie, Sept. 4.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The above letter does not require very much comment. The Commercial has been informed on good authority that the Patrons' twine does not run much over 500 feet to the pound, and we have also seen it stated in country papers that this is the case. As regards the price of the various twines, parcels sent by express all over the country have cost higher than regular prices. Mr. Braithwaite admits the correctness of our statement that the Patrons' twine cost 8½ cents net, that is, delivered free at Manitoba points. This is exactly ½ cent per pound more than other extra qualities of twine were offered at in car lots, delivered in Manitoba free of freight charges. There is no getting around this fact, and this is the main point The Commercial

made in the article which has drawn forth a reply from Mr. Braithwaite. Regarding any pocketing of profits on the Patron's twine, The Commercial did not make any such statement. There was a report current to that effect, but this journal distinctly stated that we did not credit the story. The Commercial is aware that twine has decreased greatly in price, but it is folly for the Patrons to claim the credit for this, though we will give them credit for assisting in the decline. The fact that the Patrons were able to buy their twine in the United States this year at only 1 to 10 per lb. higher than prices best Canadian makes were selling at, indicates the principal cause of the decline in prices. With only 12½ per cent. duty on binder twine, Canadian makers have been compelled to make a great reduction in prices, otherwise the home trade would have been supplied from the United States. Even at it is, considerable twine has been imported this season. Therefore, if the Patrons had not been in the field at all this year, Canadian makers would not have been able to obtain any higher prices, owing to the competition from imported twine.]

Fur Trade News.

The Leipzig correspondent of the New York Fur Trade Review writes as follows on August 9: Trade generally has been dull; we expect greater animation at the close of the Nijai Novgorod, or at the opening of our Michaelmas Fair, which will begin on August 28, an unusual date in conformity with the resolution adopted some time since by our Chamber of Commerce. During the past few weeks a number of New York, Canadian, French, English, Scandinavian and German buyers have visited this city, and Mr. David Steiner recently left here for Nijai Novgorod. These visitors did not purchase goods in very large quantity, but it was a pleasure to notice, at such a dull period, their interest in the trade. Transactions in Musquash have not been large, Russian buyers being absent at the Fair of Nijai Novgorod; the article may be in good demand at that fair and sell better here in the autumn; wholesale furriers have purchased a considerable quantity of musquash, seal-colored musquash and musquash linings, the latter being extremely cheap in comparison with other years. Skunk of low grade has met with an active demand in Germany; some parcels of white skunk have been dyed skunk color; superior natural black skins sell slowly. There has been a limited demand for raw racoons; fancy colors on racoons, especially sea otter imitations, have been purchased for Russia in good quantities. American opossum skunk imitation sells well; mink of cheap sorts has been in demand for northern Germany, but otherwise in only moderate request; mink tails fluctuate in value very considerably; all other American furs have been quiet. Australian opossum has not sold very well; Wall abies dyed skunk or black color, meet with a continual sale; the demand for blue Japanese foxes remain steady; nutria has very considerably declined in favor; reports from South America state that raw skins are dear. A few transactions in European foxes and stone marten have been noted, prices of foxes are firm, and values on stone marten show very little change, as the supply is not too large; fitch has met with a good demand for Russia; land otter is now quiet; badger sells slowly; black cats of cheap sorts are in good demand. Persian lambs, dyed, have not been in as good request as in the spring, though selling fairly well; prices are firm. Broadtails have been eagerly demanded for France, good parcels be-

ing scarce, the prices rather higher than one year ago; flat moire Astrachans are in good request for France and America; sales of the rougher sorts have been less important than during the past few months. American customers complain of the competition of several American importers who depreciate values. Sorted Russian lambs are in good request. Trade in squirrels continues dull, only a small quantity of the lower sorts of linings being in request; squirrel tails, owing to the decline in the demand from loa manufacturers, sell slowly and are moderate in price. Ermine maintains its former status; the supply is not large, and prices are firm. White foxes are in good demand, black dyed and smoked skins meeting with continual favor in England. Kolinsky tails are unusually cheap.

The Drug Trade Amalgamation.

Following is the circular issued by E. D. Martin & Co. and Bole, Wynne & Co. in announcing the decision of the two firms to amalgamate on January 1. next. Respecting enclosed notice we desire to state we arrived at a decision to amalgamate after most careful consideration. The difficulties and disadvantages attending the conduct of two separate Wholesale Drug Houses in Winnipeg have long been apparent, and we feel sure the retail drug trade of the country will, after a careful review of the subject, justify the important move contemplated. It is well known to most of the trade that Wholesale Drug Houses depend for profit almost entirely upon their ability to buy in certain specified quantities arranged to suit the convenience of manufacturers and producers, and these quantities are not varied to suit the constituency in which the jobbing house may be. Winnipeg houses must buy the same quantity as New York and Montreal Houses. In some cases the turnover is sufficiently paid, but in a large number of cases the movement is too slow, necessitating the employment of capital at a loss. At present the two Winnipeg houses carry at least \$50,000 more than is necessary to do the trade of the country, representing an important item of interest.

The question of expense is also an important feature. A saving of at least 4% would be effected by amalgamation. Other reasons could be cited of minor importance, but these we think are sufficient to show the necessity of bringing together under one roof the present Wholesale Drug Trade of Winnipeg.

While it would be idle to state that the primary object of amalgamation is for other purposes than to strengthen and improve the position of the two houses interested, it must at the same time be patent to all that the entire drug trade of the country will be better served. Our improved financial position will give us command of the best markets of the world, while the savings above referred to will enable us to compete with any other house in Canada.

It will be the policy of the Martin Bole, & Wynne Co. to conduct the business in such a way as will command the respect and support of all the friends of both houses.

The Special object of this early notice to the trade is to advise them of the mode of conducting business during the next five months. In order to enable the two firms to trim the stocks, it is proposed that E. D. Martin & Co. shall control all drugs and sundries, and Bole, Wynne & Co. patent medicines and pharmaceuticals of their own manufacture. After September 1st and until the first of January, therefore, all orders received by either house will be divided as above indicated, and billed out by the two houses. Ample provision is made for the expeditious filling of all orders, and as each firm will have the command of the other's stock few shorts may be looked for.

E. D. MARTIN & Co.
BOLE, WYNN & Co.

Russian Crops.

A St. Petersburg dispatch July 29 says: "The loans made this year by the Imperial Bank of Russia on the security of grain crops amounted up to the 8th inst. to 12,916,000 roubles. The exports from Russia for the first five months of the year amounted in value to 261,085,000 roubles, as compared with 183,369,000 roubles during the corresponding months of last year. The imports for the same period, exclusive of gold and silver, amounted to 178,830,000 roubles, as compared with 140,895,000 roubles. The gold and silver imports amounted to 86,704,000 roubles, the value of these metals imported during the first five months of 1893 having been 11,470,000 roubles. The condition both of the summer and winter grain crops have improved, owing to beneficial rains. In the southern governments the harvest has begun, and the rye and barley crops have been partly gathered in. The result, both in quality and quantity, is very satisfactory, and straw is also abundant. The prospects of the millet and maize crops are better than they were, and there is now every probability that the harvest, as a whole, will be very satisfactory.

This Year's Wheat Yield.

So far as threshing reports have come to the MARKET RECORD, the average wheat yield of Minnesota indicates about 15 bushels per acre, or a crop of 50,000,000 bushels. More of these reports are from southern counties than from northern, as harvesting was concluded there earlier and more threshing is done. If fuller reports from the north confirm those already received, there is little doubt of a crop near 50,000,000 bushels wheat in Minnesota. It is possible for North Dakota to reach about as much and would give some 115,000,000 bushels for the northwest, which figures may be increased later when fuller returns are in. The straw is light and the wheat is unusually clean bringing the yield above estimates made before threshing. To this increase, if we add the probable yield of the other spring wheat states. There is little doubt of a production of 170,000,000 bushels of spring wheat this season. Few will doubt now that there is about 325,000,000 bushels of winter wheat of this season's crop. Making 500,000,000 bushels for the yield of 1894. In every state where wheat is threshed it is yielding above expectations. The indication is that the yield this year will figure among the larger yields, excepting that of 1891.—Minneapolis Market Record, August 16th.

The Delinctor for September is called the Summer Number, and contains unusually large number of articles on interesting subjects. In addition to the regular fashion matter there is a special article of much value to mothers called Fitting Out the Family for Autumn and Winter. There are also articles for the housekeeper on Seasonable Cookery, Hints on Serving Peaches, Apricots and Plums, and the Use of the House, Life and Work at Mount Holyoke College are well treated by a recent graduate, the second paper in the Kindergarten Series opens up the mind in an interesting way, and there is a practical contribution on Millinery as an Employment for Women. The relations between Mother and Daughter are concluded in this number, and in How to Live Wisely the subject of Illness and What Not to Do is ably discussed, Instructions in Artistic Handicraft is given in Venetian Iron Work and the Uses of Crepe and Tissue Papers, and entertainment is provided in a Hallow'en Groman and a Chrysanthomum Party, Around the Tea Table is as gossipy as usual, and there are papers on Knitting, Matting, Tatting, Lace Making, Crocheting, etc., etc. The subscription price of the Delinctor is \$1 a year, single copies 15c. Address orders to The Delinctor Publishing Co., of Toronto, Ltd., Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO. 5,

In effect Monday, Aug. 29th, 1894.

Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.

Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a.m.

Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Sundays at 6 p.m.

Northport Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting at Northport for points on the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.

Leaves Robson Saturdays at 4 a.m.

Leaves Northport Saturdays at 1.30 p.m.

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

Leaves Nelson— Mondays at 4 p.m. Leaves Kaslo for Nelson— Monday at 3 a.m.

Wednesdays at 5.40 p.m. Tuesday at 3 a.m.

Thursdays at 4 p.m. Thursdays at 3 a.m.

Saturdays at 5.40 p.m. Fridays at 3 a.m.

Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.

Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane.

Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.

Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a.m.

Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 3 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.

For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.

T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

The Great Northern Ry.

THE POPULAR ROUTE

TO THE

EAST,

SOUTH

AND

WEST.

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Halifax, Portland, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Ontario and United States, also Kootenai Mining Country, Spokane, Nelson Kaslo, Seattle and all Pacific Coast points.

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Your Choice of Six Lines Between St. Paul and Chicago.

Write or ask for complete time table, rate sheet and sailing list of ocean steamships.

Through tickets to Liverpool, Glasgow, London and the continent.

Agency for an steamship lines. Trains leave C. P. R. depot at 10 a.m., daily.

For further information apply to J. A. DONALDSON, Gen. Agent 508 Main St., Winnipeg.

or F. I. WHITNEY, G.P. & T.A., St. Paul.

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LOWEST RATES

To all Points on the

Atlantic & Pacific

COASTS.

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH STEAMERS FOR

Europe and Cape Town, China, Japan, Sandwich Islands and Australia.

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Athabasca..... Sunday.

Alberta..... Thursday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Saturday and Wednesday at 12.20 o'clock.

AUSTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Warrimoo Sept. 16

S. S. Arawa Oct. 16

and every month thereafter.

China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Empress China..... Sept. 17

Empress India Oct. 15

Empress Japan Nov. 12

And every month thereafter.

ROBERT KERR,

General Passenger Agent. WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up.		MAIN LINE		Read Down.	
North Bound		STATIONS.		South Bound	
Ex. No. 122 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. 207 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. 102 Daily.	Ex. No. 101 Daily.	Ex. No. 104 Daily.	Ex. No. 103 Daily.
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.30a	5.20a
1.05p	2.49p	8	Portage Junction.....	11.42a	5.47a
12.42p	2.35p	9	St. Norbert.....	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	2.25p	15	Cartier.....	12.08p	6.25a
11.54a	2.05p	23	St. Agathe.....	12.24p	6.51a
11.31a	1.57p	27	Union Point.....	12.35p	7.02a
11.07a	1.46p	33	Silver Plains.....	12.45p	7.19a
10.31a	1.29p	45	Morris.....	1.03p	7.45a
10.03a	1.15p	48	St. Jean.....	1.15p	8.25a
9.23a	1.03p	55	Letellier.....	1.34p	9.01a
8.00a	12.50p	65	Emerson.....	1.55p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	69	Pembina.....	2.05p	11.15a
11.05p	8.54a	163	Grand Forks.....	5.45p	5.55p
1.50p	8.55a	225	Winnipeg Junction.....	9.25p	1.20p
	3.45p	453	Duluth.....	7.25a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis.....	6.20a	
	3.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.00a	
	10.50p	883	Chicago.....	9.25p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.		West Bound.	
Ex. No. 190	Ex. No. 192	Ex. No. 127	Ex. No. 129	Ex. No. 127	Ex. No. 129
Thu. & Sat.	Thurs. & Sat.	Wed. & Fri.	Wed. & Fri.	Wed. & Fri.	Wed. & Fri.
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.30a	5.20p
7.60p	12.55p	10	Morris.....	1.55p	8.00a
6.55p	12.35p	10	Lowie Farm.....	2.05p	8.44a
5.45p	12.07p	21	Myrtle.....	2.28p	9.31a
5.23p	11.50a	25	Roland.....	2.49	9.50a
4.80p	11.38a	33	Rosebank.....	2.68p	10.23a
3.58p	11.24a	39	Miami.....	3.18p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49	Deerwood.....	3.38p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54	Altamont.....	3.49	12.01a
2.15p	10.33a	62	Somerset.....	4.05p	12.11p
1.47p	10.18a	69	Swan Lake.....	4.23p	1.22p
1.19p	10.04a	74	Indian Springs.....	4.38p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79	Maricopolis.....	4.60p	2.15p
12.27p	9.38a	86	Greenway.....	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92	Baldur.....	5.25p	3.25p
11.32a	9.07a	102	Belmont.....	5.45p	4.15p
10.37a	8.45a	109	Hilton.....	6.04p	4.55p
10.13a	8.23a	117	Ashdown.....	6.21p	5.25p
9.42a	8.22a	120	Wawanesa.....	6.39p	5.47p
9.33a	8.14a	123	Elliotts.....	6.49p	6.04p
9.05a	8.00a	129	Routhville.....	6.59p	6.37p
8.33a	7.43a	137	Martinville.....	7.11p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	145	Brandon.....	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		STATIONS.		W. Bd	
Read up Mixed No. 143 every day ex. Sun.	Miles from Winnip.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 143 every day ex. Sun.	Miles from Winnip.	STATIONS.
12.00 noon.	0	Winnipeg.....	4.00 p.m.	0	Winnipeg.....
11.43 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction.....	4.15 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction.....
11.10 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles.....	4.40 p.m.	11.0	St. Charles.....
11.00 a.m.	13.0	Headingley.....	4.50 p.m.	10.0	Headingley.....
10.50 a.m.	21.0	White Plains.....	5.10 p.m.	21.0	White Plains.....
9.32 a.m.	35.2	Eustace.....	5.55 p.m.	35.2	Eustace.....
9.05 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....	6.25 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....
8.20 a.m.	55.5	Portage La Prairie.....	7.30 a.m.	55.5	Portage La Prairie.....

Stations marked — have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

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